

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

Copyright 1920 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 289

VITAL CLAUSES OF PEACE TREATY DECLARED SOUND

Conclusions Demanded by Some,
Says Bernard M. Baruch,
Would Have Overthrown
Three Major Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When Bernard M. Baruch was called to Washington to testify before the Senate committee investigating the campaign expenditures of candidates for the presidential nomination, he said, in answer to an inquiry about a financial transaction, after the hearing, that he had not engaged in any private business since he placed himself at the service of the government during the war, when he became chairman of the War Industries Board, and that until his book was finished he would consider himself still connected with the government and under the restriction which he had placed for himself in regard to abstaining from participation in any private enterprise which might reflect in any way upon his connection with public interests.

Now his book is given to the public. In general, it will be taken as an answer to some of the statements of J. M. Keynes, but the scope of the book was well outlined by Mr. Baruch before Mr. Keynes' much-talked-of work on the economic results of the war was published. While Mr. Baruch calls his book by the somewhat cumbersome title of "The Making of the Reparation and Economic Sections of the Treaty," he heads his introduction with the words "The Human Equation." He ends it with the statement: "It was so with the statement, 'It is the Treaty which enables us to look forward with hope, instead of backward with hate.' After that Mr. Baruch is concerned with the orderly presentation of the economic and reparation clauses, how they were formed, and how they are to be applied. He reveals the interior of the workshop at Paris, and presents the views of the Allies as presented by their several spokesmen.

Scope of Views Explained
Mr. Baruch has an acknowledgment and a note which are reminiscent of his attitude toward his colleagues on the War Industries Board in Washington. "In the writing of this book," he says in the acknowledgment, "I have been indebted for advice and assistance to many of my American colleagues associated with me in the matters with which I deal." In the note he states: "In the pages to follow I address myself only to those matters with which I was directly concerned in the making of the Treaty. It should be further said that I alone am responsible for the statements made in this volume."

"No one can understand the Peace Treaty who does not know and cannot measure the human conditions under which it was brought forth," says Mr. Baruch. "It is singular but true that peace seemed very beautiful during the war, but almost hateful when the war ended. From a superficial survey of the conditions that prevailed at the Peace Conference, one would have been justified in assuming that many of the participants preferred war with all its horrors to any peace short of that which they demanded. Their demands had their genesis in deep-rooted and almost ineradicable hatreds, and in the desire for self-protection against future danger."

Selfishness Apparent
"Not a few among the Allies were so intent upon monetary gains as to imperil the entire structure of the world peace, which, after all, was the real purpose of the conference. Though the peace delegates individually were able and high-minded, they were bound to the wheel of their national aspirations."

"If the ideal peace which some demand had been actually undertaken, with all that it seemingly involved of sacrifice and unselfishness, the result would have been the overthrow of at least three of the major governments. It would have been followed further by the substitution of other representatives who would come into power under a popular mandate requiring them to be even more exacting in their terms."

"I call attention to the record on this point, which shows that approximately 300 members of the House of Commons addressed a telegram to the British Prime Minister demanding fulfillment of the terms promised in the khaki campaign pledges, and requiring him to proclaim his intentions."

Other examples might be given, Mr. Baruch says, of the conditions with which the writers of the reparation clause had to contend. "A different story might have been told and a different treaty written if some of the critics had had the courage, clarity and force to impress their present-day views upon their own representatives at Paris. But the Americans and others had the charity to remember that the horrors of war were still heavy upon the world. Try as men might, and I submit that they did try, the spirit of vengeance or of selfish advantage could not be entirely eradicated from the minds of the framers of the Treaty. On them the pressure of public opinion in their respective countries was being constantly exerted."

"In the reparation clauses, the con-

ference was not writing a mere contract of dollars and cents; it was dealing with blood-ran passions still pulsing through the people's veins. It was impossible, I repeat, to ignore the human factors, but provision was made whereby they could be reduced or eliminated later, and whereby the Reparation Commission, in the processes of enforcement, might become a flexible instrument of wisdom and justice."

"It is a fundamental mistake to assume that the Treaty ends where it really begins," Mr. Baruch asserts. "The signing of the document on June 28, 1919, at Versailles, did not complete its history; it really began it. The measure of worth lies in the processes of its execution and the spirit in which it is carried out by all of the parties to the contract."

"It is true that the Treaty is a severe treaty. The only question in dispute is: Does it embody the best attainable justice and wisdom?" Mr. Baruch seems to believe that it does. He points out that the American reparation delegates approached their task with a fairly definite program based on pre-armistice negotiations as to what were the "terms of peace." This program became at once the basis of discussion. It was insisted that because of the acceptance of the limitation of the fourteen points, only reparation of damage should be collected while the British delegation led the contention in favor of war costs. Mr. Baruch goes into detail of the arguments of the allied governments.

"The final argument that won the unanimous approval of what was known as the Big Four was a memorandum submitted by General Smuts, one of the most liberal and courageous men at the Peace Conference."

Readjusting Production
In the section on coal, Mr. Baruch says: "There is a great fallacy prevailing as to the production and distribution of raw materials in the world. It will be found that the French, who demanded, and the Germans, who objected, to the coal clauses, were unnecessarily alarmed. When normally in the production of coal in Germany and Europe returns, the producer will find the most available market for coal where it had previously existed. This will take place only when that section of Europe containing coal gets back to work. This is largely in the hands of the Germans themselves."

Mr. Baruch explains why the Americans contended for fixing a definite sum for Germany to pay, this being held to be in the interests of the allied and associated governments themselves. But because of the inability to agree what Germany should pay, and what she could pay, the Americans finally consented, with reluctance, to the present arrangement. Mr. Baruch writes: "Replying to the accusation that the reparation clauses are 'impossible' of performance, he says: 'Such statement is fallacious, because it is provided that any demonstrated incapacity of execution itself excuses lack of performance. As noted, no penalty is stipulated except for the execution of those obligations which Germany can, but willfully refuses to perform.'

"There is not an important reparation demand made upon Germany which can not be adjusted under the Treaty to meet Germany's needs and capacity."

In forming the economic clause of the Treaty, Mr. Baruch states that it was always the American delegates who argued against extreme measures, "a by no means agreeable position."

JAPANESE STEAMSHIP PERMIT RENEWALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Permits to the Japanese steamship companies operating to Pacific coast ports of this country—the China Mail Steamship Company and the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha—which allow them to carry passengers to Honolulu, will be renewed from month to month, the Shipping Board announced yesterday, until United States steamship companies have established services for the transportation of passengers to places in the islands and across the Pacific.

The sale of the great Hog Island shipyard will be effected as a result of bids which will be opened on October 30. Steel along the Atlantic coast was sold for some \$11,000,000 and the disposal of the remainder is now under consideration. Reorganization of the ship supply and sales offices on the Pacific coast has resulted, it is said, in dropping 359 employees, representing a saving in salary of \$600,000 a year.

CHANGES MADE IN AUSTRIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Monday).—Social Democrat Secretaries of State have resigned, owing to the result of the elections. Dr. Charles Seitz, the President, has appointed Dr. Mayr, the Premier, to succeed Dr. Renner as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Walter Breisky, Secretary for the Interior, to succeed Dr. Julius Deutsch as Secretary for the Army, and Edward Heini as Secretary of Social Administration.

All three are provisionally appointed until the convocation of the National Assembly on November 10. Until that date the new Cabinet will be without Social Democrats, who refuse to form a government with the Christian Socialists.

The President of the Austrian Republic may be Dr. Rinterlen, Christian Socialist, a university professor, or

FEDERAL INQUIRIES INTO WHEAT PRICE

Shipping Board to Make Differential in Favor of Flour—
Senator Capper Urges Embargo Against Canadian Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Investigations of the wheat situation in the United States are now being conducted by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Agriculture, as a result of the numerous protests by farmers at lowered wheat prices and the disapproval by milling interests of the shipping rates, which are said to facilitate the movement of wheat rather than flour to Europe, thus depriving mills in this country of business.

Many telegrams have reached President Wilson, in addition to the one sent by Henry J. Allen, Governor of Kansas, in which the farmers' point of view has been presented. The President has taken the ground that he could only call on the two federal agencies to recommend action.

The question of the differential of the ocean freight rate with respect to flour over wheat has been actively before the Shipping Board for some time and the board has been concerned by the large movement of wheat abroad as compared with the relatively small exports of flour. Because the board favors maximum exportation of manufactured products it has decided, beginning on November 1, to make a base differential on its own steamers of 5 cents per 100 pounds on flour over wheat.

Senator Capper's Letter

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, has called upon the President for an embargo against Canadian wheat, in order that farmers in this country may not lose too heavily. His letter reads in part:

"The producers of one of our most vital products who are least able to protect themselves against a sudden drop in prices because of the difficulty or even impossibility of quickly adjusting production costs to the new basis are being compelled to stand the first and the heaviest cut of any great industry in the general downward trend of prices. All over Kansas organized groups of farmers are voicing their protests against the conditions which have forced this unwarranted and unjustifiable loss upon them. Farmers who have a whole year's effort tied up in a wheat crop produced under extremely high cost conditions, over which they had absolutely no control, feel that it is no more than just to give them reasonable protection from financial loss as a result of market conditions against which they were and are powerless to protect themselves. Many growers cannot even hold their wheat in the hope that the price may come back to a profitable basis, for local bankers are being compelled to insist that wheat growers pay off the notes they gave to provide funds for paying production expenses."

Fair Profit Asked

"As a result of careful surveys made by farmers' organizations involving several states, wheat growers have definite figures on the cost of producing the 1920 crop and are only asking the cost of production plus a fair profit. In view of the general belief, expressed by the bureau of market prices of the United States Department of Agriculture, that Europe has already purchased about all of the export surplus of this country, and feeling that the heavy importation of Canadian wheat grown under conditions favoring cheaper production has an important bearing on the price slump in the United States, organized bodies of farmers are submitting resolutions asking that an embargo be placed against these importations."

Chicago Inquiry Closes

Reasons Reported to Have Been Given by Dealers for Decline

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Federal trade commissioners who have been investigating charges by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, that manipulation on the board of trade was responsible for the recent decline in the price of wheat, have completed their work here. The inquiry, it is understood, is to be pursued at all the leading grain centers and later testimony of leading export brokers will be taken at Gulf and Atlantic ports.

While the hearings are held in secret, it is reported that Chicago grain dealers testified the principal reasons for the decline were: Public clamor for lower prices, backed up by reduced buying power, which started liquidation in many lines.

A wheat crop above the average in both quantity and quality, coupled with bumper crops of corn and oats, Discriminatory ocean freight rates against flour in favor of wheat, which have curtailed purchases by millers. Keen Canadian competition.

Farmers Hold Wheat

Organizations in 30 Nebraska Counties Pledged to Demand \$3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The movement among Nebraska farmers to hold their wheat from market until a better price is offered is attaining headway. Or-

ganizations have been formed in 30 counties in the larger part of the wheat belt and the members agree to hold out until they can get \$3 a bushel.

The movement is seriously handicapped by the refusal of the Federal Reserve Bank to extend any unusual credit to the industry. The Federal Reserve Bank is a great source of money-getting for the banks of the wheat-growing section through its system of rediscounts. The local banks, which are largely dependent upon agriculture for their prosperity, are straining every nerve to help the farmers, but their ability is limited by the refusal of the Federal Reserve to furnish further supplies of money.

The "hold-your-wheat" organization is being pushed in all the adjoining states, and it has resulted in much less than the usual amount of grain being moved. The wheat growers are convinced that there is no good reason why wheat should be at its present low price, and believe that the big terminal elevators have joined with speculators in depressing the price and holding it down until such time as they are forced to sell. They say that after the greater bulk of the crop has left the farmers' hands the price will go up and remain high, with the big grain men making the big profit from it.

TREATY OF RIGA IS RATIFIED BY POLAND

Delegation Will Leave Shortly for Libau to Arrange With Soviets Formalities Concerning the Peace Preliminaries

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WARSAW, Poland (Monday).—The Treaty of Riga has been ratified by the Diet unanimously. The marshal of the Diet said that Poland had endeavored to settle the frontier to the mutual interests of both Russia and Poland, and the conditions were not dependent upon the military situation. Poland did not take advantage of her last conquest, and history would not say that they had forced upon the Russian nation a peace which could not be united with the fundamentals of justice.

A Polish delegation will leave for Libau shortly to arrange with the Russian Soviet delegation formalities concerning the ratification of the peace preliminaries of the Riga treaty.

Soviets' Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WARSAW, Poland (Monday).—In the region of Kiev numerous Red detachments are being sent to the south. Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik War Minister, is now at Kharkov, personally supervising the operations of troops, and a general attack on General Wrangle is foreshadowed for November 19.

Swiss Attitude to Soviets

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—At a meeting of the Grand Council, in reply to a question asking when Switzerland would resume relations with Soviet Russia, State Councilor Gignoux said that the government would never recommend to the federal authorities resumption of relations with the "government of assassins and thieves" that reigned at Moscow. When their place was taken by a respectable government, the question might be reconsidered.

Swiss Socialists' Decision

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday).—The Socialist Party at Lausanne has decided against admission to the Third (Moscow) International.

PERSONNEL OF NEW TURKISH MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The personnel of the new Turkish Ministry at Constantinople, as formed by Tewfik Pasha, was announced yesterday by the State Department, as follows:

Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha.
Sheik-ul-Islam, Mehmed Nouri Efendi.
Foreign Affairs, Sefa Bey.
Interior, Ahmed Izzet Pasha.
Marine, Salih Housseuse Pasha.
War, Zia Pasha.
President of the Council of State, Mustapha Arif Bey.
Public Instruction, Mustapha Rehid Pasha.
Commerce and Agriculture, Hussein Kiam Bey.
Finance, Rehid Bey.
Public Works, Abdul Bey.
The portfolio of Minister of Justice was offered to Djemil Mollah, but he declined, and the post is still vacant. Ahmed Izzet Pasha and Salih Housseuse Pasha have been Grand Viziers in former ministries.

PALESTINE'S FOOD SHORTAGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—The serious food shortage in Palestine has led the government to prohibit the export of cereals. From 400 to 500 head of Sudan cattle are being imported monthly by arrangement with the Egyptian and Sudan governments. The army has ceased purchasing sheep and cereals from Palestine.

BRITISH EMERGENCY BILL BEING PASSED

Government Introduces Measure Giving It Exceptional Powers to Prevent Interference With Utilities During Coal Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—The Emergency Powers Bill, now passing through the House of Commons, gives the government exceptional control in case any action has been taken, or is immediately threatened, by any persons or body of persons, of such a nature, or on so extensive a scale, as to be calculated, by interfering with the distribution of food, water, fuel, light or other necessities, to deprive the community, or any substantial portion of the community, of the essentials of life, a state of emergency may be proclaimed to exist.

In the event of such a proclamation, Parliament, if then separated by adjournment or prorogation, will meet within 14 days. So long as the proclamation is in force, it shall be lawful by order to make regulations for securing the essentials of life to the community. Any regulations so made shall be laid before Parliament and shall not continue in force after the expiration of 14 days from the time they are laid before Parliament, unless a resolution is passed by both Houses providing for the continuance thereof.

The regulations may provide for trial by courts of summary jurisdiction of persons guilty of offences against the regulations, but the maximum penalty shall be imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for three months, or a fine of £100, or both together, with forfeiture of any goods or money in respect of which the offence has been committed. This act shall not apply to Ireland.

Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, in moving the second reading this afternoon, said that the measure was not intended to apply to any ordinary industrial dispute, and it would therefore be beside the mark to say it was an attack on trade unions. William Adamson, Labor leader, moved the rejection of the bill as unnecessary, and as calculated to arouse the suspicion of the working classes.

Discussions Continued

Preliminary Negotiations with the Miners Are Continued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—Although no tangible results emerged yesterday from the meeting between the Prime Minister and other ministers, and four officials of the Miners' Federation, Robert Smillie, Herbert Smith, Mr. Robson and Frank Hodges, a hopeful feeling has been engendered all round by the fact that the preliminary negotiations have been renewed. Whether they will lead to a full conference cannot yet be foreseen. The miners' executive decided yesterday afternoon that what had happened certainly warranted continuation of the discussions, and a further meeting with the government took place today.

The position at the moment is that nothing in the nature of a datum line scheme is virtually abandoned, and the government feels that a 2s. increase will have to be conceded, but only on definite conditions. The trouble is to lay down such conditions that the government will be able to say to the country that something substantial has been gained in return for the increased wages.

There is some reason for hope that the joint pledge of owners and men to cooperate to increase the output may, with certain proposals to make that pledge effective, form the basis of a lasting settlement.

This position has not yet been reached, however, and only various suggestions have been informally discussed. An effort will be made today

to lay down propositions which can be discussed by a full joint conference between the government, the miners' executive and probably the mine owners, as a basis of agreement.

The Labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns that, when the decision of the railwaymen to strike reached the government on Thursday night, an influential section of the cabinet advocated acceptance of the challenge, the breaking off of negotiations, and a demonstration of the strength of the government against any attempt to override constitutional authority. The view prevailed, however, that the workers as a whole did not desire a general struggle to force the hands of the government and that the true interests of the country would be served by ignoring the threats and continuing to explore every avenue to peace strictly on the merits of each suggestion.

The miners, as well as the government, were embarrassed by the action of the railwaymen, and, for that reason, very definite advice to postpone sympathetic action was given.

Egypt's Coal Shortage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Monday).—Egypt is not so far seriously affected by the miners' strike in England. The Ministry of Communications is obtaining coal from America and Australia and its services have already been reduced to a minimum. Available stocks of coal are fair.

FEDERAL COURTS ADOPT NEW COURSE

First Offenders Against Prohibition Law to Be Prosecuted Under Criminal Information, Instead of by Indictment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey.—The federal courts have abandoned the plan of prosecuting first offenders against the prohibition law by indictment, and will conduct such prosecutions under criminal information filed by the United States attorney. There has been an impression in court circles that, in order to justify imposition of a prison sentence, indictment by the grand jury was necessary. But the court has become convinced that the constitutional right, compelling indictment as a prerequisite to trial for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, does not act as a barrier to proceedings by information in prosecuting for misdemeanors.

Under the federal criminal statute, crimes are divided into two classes, misdemeanors and felonies. The distinction is based, not upon the character of the crime itself, but upon the penalty imposed by statute. The practical situation thus disclosed, as viewed by the court, is that indictment is not necessary in prosecuting violations of the prohibition law, in which the penalty is not more than one year's imprisonment. This includes the bulk of first offenses, involving the sale, transportation or other illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors. It does not include such offenses as operating illicit stills or second offenses, involving the illegal liquor traffic, for which heavier penalties are imposed under the Volstead Act.

It will probably, it is believed, become the established practice of the court, sanctioned by the Department of Justice, to proceed by criminal information against the great bulk of first offenses against the national prohibition law and to seek indictment for second offenses. This will result in relieving federal grand juries from a large part of the work which would have otherwise fallen to them in the enforcement of prohibition, and will simplify the procedure by substituting criminal information for indictment. The Department of Justice has prepared forms for information to be used in the enforcement of the prohibition law.

"Whether Ireland will ever be an independent republic must depend upon an immense number of contingencies. If the League of Nations ever becomes what its authors intended it to be, the political status of Ireland could be safely left to the unfettered decision of the Irish people so far as military considerations are involved. But the settlement of the Irish problem without physical coercion of Ulster, which no Irishman wants, may require outside intervention, representing world opinion, as it is doing now."

Sir Horace discussed at some length the intervention of Viscount Grey and Herbert H. Asquith, which he considers of the utmost importance because they both accept the idea that Ireland is entitled to a government which its people desire, provided that the military position of Britain is not endangered. "The main differences in views of these two statesmen relate to the methods by which the ultimate settlement is to be brought about, on the one hand, and to the naval and military terms of settlement on the other. Lord Grey would have Britain say in effect to the Irish people: 'You must agree among yourselves upon the future government of your country and you must do this in two years, because, at the end of that time, Britain will withdraw from all connection with Irish affairs other than the naval and military defense of the island.'"

English Statesmen's Plans

"Mr. Asquith holds that it is the duty of the British Government—a duty it cannot abrogate—to give Ireland a complete constitution, and he would not make any reservations regarding the army and navy. He has, however, said in a recent speech that there is no substantial difference between himself and Lord Grey."

"Personally I agree with Lord Grey's preference for leaving the Irish to settle the details of their own constitution."

PLEA IS MADE FOR MORE GOOD WILL IN IRISH DISCUSSIONS

Sir Horace Plunkett Says Military Guarantees Might Be Devised to Satisfy Both Sides—
Critiques Government's Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday).—The present Government of Ireland Bill, now proceeding through Parliament, cannot be widened in scope in order to establish Dominion Home Rule on acceptable lines, stated Sir Horace Plunkett, to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently. "The bill owes its entire structure to the control which Sir Edward Carson and his British allies exercise over the Coalition Government. He represents less than one-fifth of the Irish people and has dictated to the government an Irish policy which is repugnant to the other four-fifths."

"He will not allow the bill to be amended so as to be acceptable in any sense to the four-fifths. Nothing is to be hoped for from modification, but something may come out of the failure of the present Irish policy. Irish aspirations, sentiments, needs and conditions, count for naught, but there may be a limit to the British people's patience when they realize what the use of Ireland as a pawn in the party game at Westminster is costing them economically and socially at home, and politically abroad."

Discussing a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor of September 22, entitled "Argument of the Map," and an official German map published in the same issue, Sir Horace expressed the opinion that this editorial takes an extremely wise and well-thought-out middle line between those who are exaggerating and those who are ignoring the geographical factor in the problem of military safety.

Good Will and Guarantees

"I believe that satisfactory guarantees can be devised, and, with a little good will on both sides, could be agreed to. Unquestionably The Christian Science Monitor is right in insisting upon a clear definition of their nature. Not being a naval expert, I give no opinion upon the lesson of the map as regards guarantees."

As to the peace conference now sitting in Dublin, Sir Horace said: "Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Carnarvon and the speech of Sir Hamar Greenwood in the House of Commons, and of Lord Curzon in the House of Lords on October 20, are generally regarded in Ireland as being a definite rejection of all overtures from moderate people in Ireland."

"The peace conference was very representative of the Irish people in between the two extremes of Ulster and Sinn Fein. It has not dissolved and has a very active standing committee, which constantly meets and seizes every opportunity of contributing to peace and good will in Ireland. Whether the main body will ever meet again depends upon the future, both in Great Britain and in Ireland, which is extremely difficult to forecast."

The question as to whether there is anything to indicate that the Sinn Fein leaders would be willing to consider anything short of a completely independent republic evoked the reply: "The Sinn Fein leaders are thoroughly justified in not lowering their demand for complete independence until some workable form of self-government has been firmly offered to them."

Outside Intervention

"Whether Ireland will ever be an independent republic must depend upon an immense number of contingencies. If the League of Nations ever becomes what its authors intended it to be, the political status of Ireland could be safely left to the unfettered decision of the Irish people so far as military considerations are involved. But the settlement of the Irish problem without physical coercion of Ulster, which no Irishman wants, may require outside intervention, representing world opinion, as it is doing now."

Sir Horace discussed at some length the intervention of Viscount Grey and Herbert H. Asquith, which he considers of the utmost importance because they both accept the idea that Ireland is entitled to a government which its people desire, provided that the military position of Britain is not endangered. "The main differences in views of these two statesmen relate to the methods by which the ultimate settlement is to be brought about, on the one hand, and to the naval and military terms of settlement on the other. Lord Grey would have Britain say in effect to the Irish people: 'You must agree among yourselves upon the future government of your country and you must do this in two years, because, at the end of that time, Britain will withdraw from all connection with Irish affairs other than the naval and military defense of the island.'"

"Personally I agree with Lord Grey's preference for leaving the Irish to settle the details of their own constitution."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Fifth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$0.75; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class postage at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INDEX FOR OCTOBER 26, 1920

Business and Finance.....	Page 7
Colin Goods Continue Decline.....	1
Enough Cereals to Supply World.....	1
Australian Budget for Financial Year.....	1
Financial Charge Against League.....	1
Egypt.....	Page 8
Editorials.....	Page 14
Editorial Notes.....	1
Senator Capper Taking Aim.....	1
Italy and the British Coal Strike.....	1
Nine Years Ago in China.....	1
Editorial Notes.....	1
General News.....	1
Plea Is Made for More Good Will in Irish Discussion.....	1
Vital Clauses of Peace Treaty Declared Sound.....	1
Federal Courts Adopt New Course.....	1
Treaty of Riga Is Ratified by Poland.....	1
Federal Inquiries into Wheat Price.....	1
Alberta Is Voting on Drink Question.....	1
Charges Against Chicago Police.....	1
Mayor Gives Out Hedrick Letter.....	1
Sova Secedes Is for Prohibition.....	1
Letter of Inquiry to Coal Official.....	1
National Guard Expansion Plans.....	1
Spain Is Again in Touch With Russia.....	1
Viceroy Speaks on Tasks for India.....	1
League of Nations Getting to Work.....	1
Appeal Is Sent to Cotton Industry.....	1
Democrats Claim Tactical Gains.....	1
Diplomacy Urged in Japanese Issue.....	1
Thorough Postal Service Inquiry.....	1
South Africa's Native Problem.....	1
France Considers Next Year's Budget.....	1
Issues in Coming Greek Election.....	1
Serbian Look to West for Example.....	1

tution, and I think a constituent assembly, democratically elected, the best means to that end. But I do not like a two years' limit, with no provision for carrying on it, from whatever cause, the Irish fail to agree. It would be too great a temptation to the wreckers, of whom there are bound to be a few, who, not getting the constitution they desired, and who might pursue obstructive tactics leading to anarchy at the end of the two years.

"As to the army and navy, I agree with Mr. Asquith that once the Irish question was settled, Ireland would no longer be a danger to Britain, and in no case is Ireland likely to pay for an army really adequate for her own settlement with Ulster, as things are now, unless those two services are reserved to a single central authority which, of course, would have to be either wholly or predominantly British."

Anglo-American Relations

On being asked for his opinion as to the effect of the unsettled Irish question on the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, Sir Horace said: "It would be absurd to say that friendly relations between England and Ireland would of itself insure friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. But I do not think it will be possible to place that Anglo-American accord, which I hold to be essential to the ordered development of western civilization through long drawn-out years of reconstruction after the war, upon a firm foundation while the Anglo-Irish controversy remains the reproach it now is to British statesmanship."

Sir Horace leaves London tomorrow for Ireland, and on the way will address a meeting at Manchester on Tuesday night.

Mr. McSwiney Passes Away

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Monday)—Alderman Terence McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, passed away in Brixton prison early this morning on the seventy-fourth day of his hunger strike.

Terence McSwiney, who has for some time been prominent in Sinn Féin circles, was elected to Parliament for Cork in 1918, but, like other Sinn Féin members, never took his seat. He was, it is said, present at the first meeting of the Sinn Féin assembly, the Dail Eireann, in 1919, and this year was elected Lord Mayor of Cork. Since 1916, he has served several terms of imprisonment for political offenses, from one of which he gained his release through hunger-striking. He was arrested early in August on charges of having in his possession a cipher code, the property of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and also certain documents of a revolutionary nature.

NOVA SCOTIA IS FOR PROHIBITION

Provisional Results of Plebiscite Show a Heavy Majority in Favor of Restriction of Liquor Imports Into the Province

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—By a majority which will run into many thousands, Nova Scotia yesterday declared against importation of liquor for beverage purposes. Incomplete returns indicate that a five to one majority against importation has been polled.

The vote was taken in a referendum under dominion legislation, and the decision of the people will be made effective by federal proclamation within 60 days. Following the proclamation, liquor may be imported for sacramental, medicinal, and industrial purposes only. This city gave a wet majority of 1054, but in practically every other part of the Province, decisive majorities were polled in favor of bone dry prohibition.

One of the surprises of the referendum was the vote in Cape Breton County. The wets had looked to this county, which has a large percentage of the mines and steel workers among its population, and a considerable number of foreigners, to give a majority in favor of importation, but the actual majority will be about 7000 for prohibition. Throughout all the province, the women's vote went decisively in favor of prohibition. The dry forces were thoroughly organized, and statements by leaders of the various religious denominations in favor of prohibition had an important part in determining the outcome. The wets had little organization in the open, but a persistent "underground" canvass was carried on, with the chief appeal that personal liberty should be maintained. But in Halifax the "citizens committee" carried on a newspaper advertising campaign in favor of the wets.

Country districts went almost unanimously in favor of prohibition, and no single county is returning a wet majority. Complete returns will probably show a vote of four to one, or better, in favor of prohibition. The total vote, however, was small, a condition probably due to the general belief that the outcome was a foregone conclusion. In this city less than one-third of the total number of qualified voters went to the polls.

NEW SWEDISH PREMIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—Governor De Ger has accepted the King's invitation to form a cabinet on non-political lines, and the cabinet will probably be formed today.

NATIONAL GUARD EXPANSION PLANS

Organization to Be Increased to 427,000 Men by 1924, and Meanwhile to Be Linked Closely With Regular Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans of the general staff to expand the national guard organization of the country to 427,000 men by 1924, and meanwhile to link it closely with the regular army administration, increasing its strength progressively, were made known yesterday by the War Department. Reorganization of the national guard will begin immediately, it is said.

With the national guard's strength at the figure mentioned and the regular army numbering some 280,000 men, the total military force of the country available for prompt service, assuming that it were not otherwise enlarged, would be about 700,000 men. In an emergency, expansion of these organizations to war strength by conscription would mean that an army of 2,000,000 men could be put into the field in short order.

Department's Statement

The War Department's statement concerning its plans for the national guard is in part as follows:

"In line with the policy of the War Department in organizing the troops of each corps area, the reserve and national guard officers of the general staff, on duty in the War Department, have been ordered to visit each corps area headquarters and there to advise and confer with the corps area commanders and the state authorities with reference to the organization of the national guard divisions allocated to the various corps areas.

"It has been deemed advisable by the War Department to begin the reorganization of the national guard immediately, and a table of tentative allotments has been prepared showing the number of troops to be organized in each state, under Section 62 of the National Defense Act, as amended, which requires a proportion of 200 men for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and a number to be determined by the President for each territory and the District of Columbia; with a proportionate annual increase until 800 men per Senator and Representative has been reached, which minimum is required under the statute by June 30, 1924. If the provisions of this law are fulfilled, a total enlisted strength of approximately 427,000 men will be provided as the peace organization of the national guard component of the army.

Tactical Units Provided

"It is realized by the War Department that the number of national guard units allocated to the several corps areas may at first glance appear ambitious, but they provide only the tactical units required in the general scheme of defense to absorb the minimum strength directed in the National Defense Act to be reached by June 30, 1924.

"The policy of the War Department will be to give every assistance possible to state authorities in the solution of the predicaments which may confront them during the reorganization, and it is contemplated that corps area commanders will confer with state authorities with a view to recommending to the War Department changes in the tentative state allotments which may be considered desirable, and such changes as may be approved will be incorporated in the final allotments before their issuance, for the guidance of all concerned.

"It is contemplated that troops required under the allotment which are armed with weapons not susceptible to use in state emergencies, will be provided with infantry equipment and will be trained as infantry to a limited degree, in order that they may have a distinct value from the standpoint of state requirements.

"After the allotment tables have been formally approved, the localization of units called for will be worked out by committees in the several states of which a majority membership will be made up of national guard and reserve officers."

FILIPINOS OPPOSE TERRITORY PLAN

MANILA, Philippines—Replying to a communication from the American Chamber of Commerce asking support of a territorial government for the Philippines, a large majority of the members of the Philippine House of Representatives answered individually that they opposed the proposal.

Representative Pablo wrote that he was unable to support the proposal, as it was diametrically opposed to the aspirations of the Filipino people, manifested not only through their constituted representatives during the whole period of American occupation, but also in the two "religious" revolutions of 1896 and 1898 against Spain and the United States, respectively.

PACKERS PREPARE SUBSTITUTE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a series of postponements, the five big meat packers have indicated that they have finally formulated a plan for disposing of their stockyards and railway terminals which they believe will be acceptable to the Department of Justice. This plan will be submitted before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this morning.

The packers went into court on September 1 and filed a plan for disposing

ing themselves of their interest in these properties, as required by the terms of the consent decree entered last February. Under this plan, F. H. Prince & Co. were to form a holding company to take over the interests of the packers. As soon as this became known there was immediately an overhauling of the record of the packers' financial transactions which had been made public by the Federal Trade Commission inquiries and at several congressional hearings. It was evident that any scheme with which Mr. Prince was connected would be looked at with suspicion, owing to the part which he had played in the packer activities of the past.

Until the present time the packers have been unable to find any method other than the one to which detailed objection was filed by the Department of Justice on September 28. Under the plan which is to be offered by the packers today, it is said that while it provides for the retention by the packers of certain stocks, rigid restrictions are imposed which will make it impossible for the packers to acquire control of the proposed purchasing corporation.

CHARGES AGAINST CHICAGO POLICE

Complicity With Illegal Liquor Traffic Alleged—Refusal by Chief of Police to Submit Evidence of Law Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Refusal of John J. Garrity, chief of police, to submit evidence of illegal liquor traffic in liquor to the federal authorities will not interfere with the enforcement of the law, according to John J. Kelly, Assistant United States District Attorney, who has threatened to issue a subpoena for the chief of police unless the evidence is produced. Mr. Kelly charges the police department with complicity in the illegal liquor traffic in the following statement:

"Within the last week we have been forced to issue warrants for a dozen policemen. There is a police taint in every illicit whiskey deal that has so far come under our attention. Booze grafters have made as high as \$250,000 in a few deals. A part of this money has gone into the pockets of the police department, the rest into the pockets of the grafters.

"The boss grafters in the police department and elsewhere have had had weeks to cover their trails, but have failed to cover them. When we have finished our present inquiry, those who now believe the government has nothing on them will be mightily surprised.

"No More Quibbling"

"There shall be no more quibbling. The whole power of the government from this minute is going to be used to tear the liquor business to pieces.

"Chief Garrity says he has given me all the evidence in his power. This is untrue. Chief Garrity has double-crossed me, and from this moment I am through with him. I have been informed that a number of politicians believe they can have me called off when the inquiry gets too hot. They are mistaken. I am not going to be called off. This investigation is going through; we are going to the bottom of it all.

"The developments of the last 48 hours have turned a veritable stream of evidence into the district attorney's office. This evidence already involves a large number of people. Some of them are prominent. Their prominence will not save them in this case. High and low, the only people who will escape will be those whose skirts are clean.

Orders to Go to the Limit

"As evidence against the grafters in the police department and elsewhere becomes sufficient to indict and convict, their cases will be placed before the grand jury and indictments asked. If possible, the cases will be brought before Judge Landis immediately. When convicted, we shall ask that the grafters be sent to Leavenworth prison.

"My orders are to carry this matter to the limit, and carry it to the limit I will. There will be no turning back. No man can 'fix' me; no political influence can pull me off. When we continue our inquiry Tuesday morning Chicago citizens can expect startling results."

Chief Garrity has denied the charges made by Mr. Kelly, stating that it is untrue that he is withholding evidence from the federal authorities. He said: "Mr. Kelly's attitude toward the police department has hardly been satisfactory. He seems to relish conducting his investigation in the newspapers. The only federal officer who has seen me is Major Dalrymple, who came to me and asked that I give him any evidence I may gather concerning his men."

LANDING OF MARINES AT BATUM REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has been asked by the Armenian-American Society to send warships to the Black Sea to land marines at Batum, to keep open the railroad line from that port to Erivan. He has promised to take the matter up with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State. A resolution requesting the President to send marines to Batum was adopted by the Senate on May 13 last. Since that time a number of destroyers have been ordered to the Black Sea, but none of them carries marines.

LETTER OF INQUIRY TO COAL OFFICIAL

Nature of Advice Conveyed by Attorney-General in Regard to Action by Mine Operators Is Sought by Senator Calder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—William M. Calder, United States Senator from New York, chairman of the Senate committee on reconstruction and production, yesterday sent a letter to Col. D. B. Wentz, president of the National Coal Association, asking what was the nature of the advice received by Colonel Wentz from A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, in connection with the latter's assurance that action to reduce high prices, which may be taken today at a special meeting of the mine operators in Cleveland, would not be in violation of the Sherman or any other law, if taken without infringement upon certain conditions.

As to whether or not Colonel Wentz and his associates contemplate taking any action as to the fulfillment of contracts, Senator Calder reminds him that questions on this subject were referred by Colonel Wentz before the committee as follows:

"We are advised by counsel that it is improper and illegal for us in any way to discuss prices, and that it is never done, and we are not going to do it," and "we are not even permitted to exchange information with regard to prices at which coal is sold."

S Senator Calder asks whether Colonel Wentz interpreted the Attorney-General's statement as giving the operators sufficient assurance to discuss fulfillment of contracts, and whether the Cleveland meeting will act to insure delivery of contract in preference to spot coal.

The committee knows that 90 per cent of the gas and electric companies in Massachusetts contracted for their yearly supply in April and May at prices between \$3.50 and \$4, but have been obliged to pay 50 per cent of their requirements at spot prices, between \$14 and \$15; and that the high spot prices have entailed a cost to the Massachusetts companies alone at the rate of \$5,700,000 per year.

The Senator emphasizes the necessity that the people obtain at fair prices sufficient coal to meet their needs and hoped that the "after effects" of the coal conference will be more favorable to the people than was Mr. Palmer's adjustment of sugar."

Restaurant Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A number of downtown restaurants have lowered their prices somewhat, even if only 5 or 10 cents on an item, so Armin W. Riley, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

Mr. Riley said that the hotels, in some instances, were not only not keeping their promises to cooperate with him in his campaign to lower the cost of eating, but were even refusing to give the information requested by his agents.

"If they persist," said, "in their refusal to give me the information I want, my only recourse will be to take legal steps against them. Three already have refused such information."

SUB-TREASURY IN BOSTON IS CLOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States sub-treasury at Boston, Massachusetts, was discontinued, under orders of David F. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury, based on the Legislative Executive and Judicial Act of 1920, at the close of business yesterday. The office of assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, and the services of other officers and employees assigned to duty at that office, are terminated.

The duties of the office are transferred to the Treasurer of the United States and to the mints and assay offices. The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston will act as depository of the United States for the purpose of performing certain functions in that locality.

For some years the discontinuance of the Boston office has been expected. Outstanding gold certificates issued from that office will be received for payment at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston, or by the Treasurer of the United States in Washington.

OREGON TENANTS FIGHT RENT RISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—The first organized movement of tenants to resist the increasing rents which are being imposed by some landlords has just been made by the occupants of the Arline apartments, North Seventeenth and Lovejoy. The tenants of the 24 apartments banded together and signed a petition, asking aid from the rent commission, which they presented to Mayor George L. Baker in person. The petition states that their rents have been raised from \$5 to \$12.50 a month, which they consider "unjustifiable" in view of the fact that the "former rents were high to the straining point."

Mayor Baker assured the tenants that the nine-day notice which had been sent them by the landlord, the John Schafer Company, were illegal and that he would protest them by

law if the landlord attempted eviction before the legal 20 days' notice had been given.

"We could really get somewhere with this problem if tenants would only organize," he stated. "Usually tenants do not wish their landlords to ask them to move and so do not dare form any organized opposition."

ALBERTA IS VOTING ON DRINK QUESTION

Majority in Favor of Stopping Importation of Liquor Into the Province Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—After two months of steady campaigning by printed and spoken propaganda, the dry forces of Alberta expect the people to further their efforts by voting today against the importation of liquor into the Province. With Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, Alberta is holding a referendum to decide whether or not the Federal Government shall pass the necessary order-in-council to stop the activities of the liquor export companies in this Province.

Under the present law one may order one quart of liquor or a dozen bottles of beer every 24 hours, to be shipped to his residence from a liquor company situated outside the Province.

The Premier, Charles Stewart, at the last session of the Legislature, announced that he would regard a majority against the imports as a mandate to his government to stop the use of alcoholic beverages, even for medical purposes, thus wiping out the present system of prescriptions that has virtually thrown the liquor traffic into the hands of the doctors and druggists.

Last night it appeared that there would be a majority in favor of stopping importation of liquor into Alberta. This would mean a return to the conditions that existed prior to the first of this year, when all inter-provincial traffic in liquor was prohibited by wartime federal legislation. Last year, according to the attorney-general of the Province, profits made by doctors and druggists on the legal sale of liquor amounted to \$2,150,000 while "bootleggers" piled up illicit profits of \$3,500,000.

CONFERENCE ON MOTION PICTURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Government censorship of motion pictures was opposed yesterday in a resolution adopted in a conference of more than 40 mayors and other city officials of New England States with the National Board of Review, held here at the call of Mayor A. J. Peters of Boston. The Conference of Mayors of New York State and the League of New Jersey Municipalities were also represented.

Resolutions favored the recommendation that the public be protected from misleading and questionable advertising matter through ordinances, and that wholesome entertainments be demanded of motion picture distributors and exhibitors as a just and proper method of helping young people to become useful and law-abiding citizens. The conference also endorsed the motion picture campaign for Americanization.

A discussion of state censorship brought out the assertion that as the motion picture was recognized as an amusement belonging to the people, thereby entailing a moral effect on the life of the people, the question was debatable and not to be decided except by an expression by the people themselves through properly constituted local authorities. It was held that the state censorship would produce so many and varied standards that it would be impossible to coordinate them with public sentiment in communities differing widely in matters of opinion and taste.

The recommendation for control and regulation of motion picture advertising was based on the belief that the display of misleading or questionable matter sometimes gave rise to criticism and complaint unwarranted by the character of the motion pictures so advertised.

Regarding wholesome motion pictures for young people, the conference approved the movement of the National Board of Review for selected pictures for families and children.

Keeps Your Stove Shining Bright

Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off and lasts off—that lasts much longer than the ordinary. Black Silk Stove Polish is a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials. Try it on your range, your cook stove, or your gas range. If you don't find it the best polish you ever used, your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money. There's "A Shine in Every Drop"

Get a Can TODAY

MAYOR GIVES OUT HETTRICK LETTER

Message Urged That He Sign the Hanlein Limestone Contract, and Said Labor Unions Would Commend Action of Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mayor John F. Hylan, whose resolution to cancel about \$6,000,000 of bids on the county court house was passed by the board of estimates, following revelations before the joint legislative committee investigating the building material situation, made public yesterday a letter from John T. Hettrick, the lawyer who administered the so-called "code of practice" for contractors and builders. The letter urged that the Mayor sign the Henry Hanlein limestone contract for the court house. The letter preceded the inquiry, which revealed that Mr. Hanlein was a member of the "code of practice." The conclusion of the letter said that many "of the Labor unions which I represent" would soon pass resolutions commending the mayor's action in giving the work to the mechanics of New York City instead of the workmen of New England.

Whether these unions are represented in the Building Trades Council, of which Robert P. Brindell is president is not known. Several Labor leaders have protested against what they call an attempt to read into the inquiry's revelation of an alleged payment of \$25,000 to call off a strike, an attack on organized Labor as a whole. Mr. Brindell is alleged to have connections with Tammany Hall. Gov. A. E. Smith's connections there are also known. And whether the Governor will give the Brindell and Hettrick matters over to a special grand jury, as the committee asks, or to the regular grand jury, under Edward Swann, District Attorney, another Tammany man, is a question of keen interest to voters. Mr. Swann is a candidate for the Supreme Court bench, and has been endorsed by the Building Trades Council.

It is also interesting that the committee changed its original plan and will meet again before election, probably to take up the Hylan matter. Mr. Hettrick's letter went so far as to say that he had conferred with the managers of the New York World, which started the investigation of the court house bids, and they had told him that they had dropped the matter, having been "grossly deceived" by their reporters.

BALTIMORE REPORT CALLS FOR REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A suppressed report on the administration of city affairs in Baltimore has just been brought to light, it is alleged, by insistence of some of the Baltimore officials. The report is that of the survey committee, at an expense of \$4000, completed and turned in the first of June, 1920, and at once locked up by Mayor Broening.

The survey was made by Griffenhagen and Associates, Ltd., of Chicago. It reveals a state of low efficiency, multiplication of offices, overlapping of duties, and unnecessary expenditure of funds.

The report says, among other things, that while there are no specific instances of inefficiency in the government of the city, a low average prevails; that there is a duplication of functions which should be eliminated; that in some departments a direct saving could be made by revision of methods; and that some of the largest departments show practically no statistical records as a basis for proper administrative control.

The report also asserts that the "general organization as laid down

by the city charter has proved impracticable," and that "in actual operation practically every subdepartment is an independent department reporting directly to the mayor, with the result that it is impossible to coordinate the various branches of work or to maintain effective control of all activities. The procedure for handling pay rolls is inefficient and lacks safeguards against dishonest practices. The city's purchasing is in too many hands to be effectively administered."

Among the recommendations in the report are these: That several offices be abolished and others be combined; that all purchasing be centralized; that several methods, notably that of billing and collecting water rents, be revised; that cost systems and statistical records be installed in important departments; that the executive branch of city government be reorganized to coordinate with related activities under responsible heads with clearly defined authority.

ARRESTS FOLLOW ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—More than 100 persons have been arrested in Galveston within three days as a result of a "clean-up" campaign inaugurated by Texas State Rangers under command of Captain J. B. Brooks, who was given supervision over the city police department under the agreement that lifted martial law in the city.

Captain Brooks has announced that men must "work or get out of town" and is strictly enforcing this rule. Charges of vagrancy and gambling have been filed against those who were arrested.

STATE SAVINGS BANK SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of a state savings bank, with all the earnings above the cost of maintenance to go to the depositors, is proposed in a measure filed with the lower branch of the Legislature. The author of the bill says that the savings bank conditions would be materially improved by the creation of a state bank, competing on equal terms with private institutions.

HAITIAN CABINET CHANGE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Fleury Pequequiere, Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce in Haiti, has resigned, and Louis Roy, Secretary of State for Public Works, has been appointed Minister of Finance ad interim, according to advices to the State Department.

Wanamaker's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



Only the other day we chanced to hear a visitor exclaim, rather impatiently: "Dear me, how hard it is to find anything in this store. There are too many sections!"

True, the two Wanamaker Buildings cover considerable ground—they are two blocks square.

Possibly we could narrow the aisles, and crowd the comfortable seats, and remove the decorations, and close the Auditorium, and do various other things that would change the complexion of the store entirely, and then—

We would simply have a building devoted completely to commercialism. The inspiration would be gone. . . . The growth (except in dollars and cents) would be stunted.

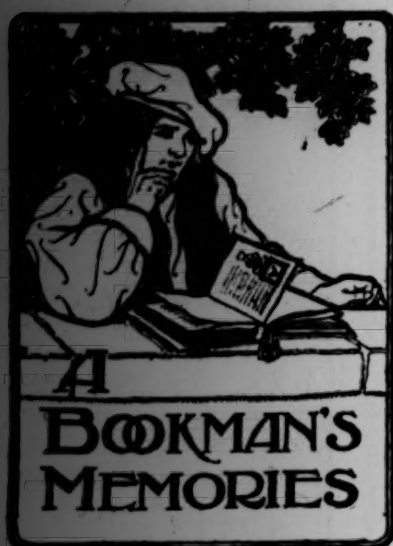
No, we don't want that kind of store. . . . The march of progress is not in that direction. . . . Love and kindness are not measured with the yard stick.



Smart Gloves for Fall

You will find here a complete assortment of the right kind of gloves—the kind the well-dressed woman demands. We offer an attractive display of leather novelties very reasonably priced.

LONDON HARNESS CO.
60 FRANKLIN STREET
NEAR WASHINGTON ST.
BOSTON



Owen Seaman

Not long ago the following letter reached me: "I saw the other week you dealt with E. V. Lucas. Do you know either of his colleagues on Punch: Owen Seaman, the Editor, or Toby M. P.? A frank disquisition on either would interest a multitude in society and politics."

On the title-page of "Borrowed Plumes" by Sir Owen Seaman, which I obtained from my favorite New York Branch Public Library, I found this written in pencil: "Wit and Humor." Obviously these words are intended to classify the book, which is a collection of prose parodies of eminent authors, and obviously the words were penciled on the title-page by some careful librarian to describe the volume. Were I one of those nefarious persons who mark books belonging to the public, I should cross out the words "Wit and humor," and write in their place "More wit than humor," or perhaps merely "Wit."

For Sir Owen Seaman Kt. cr. 1914; M. A.; D. Litt.; ex Lieut. 2nd Batt. County of London Volunteer Regiment, and Editor of Punch, is a Wit—heat, natty and caustic; but I do not detect in his writings signs of humor. Certainly he is not humorous in conversation, (that is to say not with me). I have never heard humor bubble from his lips as it does from the lips of Barry Pain, Jerome, and Pett Ridge; but he is certainly a witty person in print, a little hard and metallic, but his wit is always to the point, and sometimes it is barbed. Would you like a taste of it before we go farther? Here are the first two stanzas of "Oral Questions and Written Answers" from the volume called "Salvage."

Between the soufflé and the ice,
When talk was running very small
Like little forage-hunting mice
Whose pattering hardly counts at all—
You asked me, as a thing you vaguely
Pitied
(Noting the while another woman's gown)
Whether it bored me, when the world had
Fitted.

To stay behind in Town?
I answered briefly, "No, it don't."
My many candid friends agree
That it has never been my wont
To shine in oral repartee;
But only give me time and works of
reference,
Those mental aids which Parliament
permits,
And I can be a match with all due
deference
For ministerial wits.

That is witty and neat, but it has no humor, for humor means sympathy, and imagine the feelings of a debutante, or a young matron, immensely proud to meet the great Editor of Punch, and then popping out that silly question: imagine her feelings when the Editor of Punch flashes at her "No, it don't." Sir Frank Burnand, a former Editor of Punch, and a humorist, would never have answered like that, even when he was bored and snappy.

I may be quite wrong in my diagnosis. In the family circle Sir Owen may be a delightful humorist: at the weekly Wednesday Punch dinners he may regularly set the table in a roar. Of this I cannot speak, but when I recall the few occasions of our meeting, when naturally I gave our opening for humorous comment, or witty repartee, he did not rise. One was on the deck of a channel-steamer on a rainy, rough day. I was huddled in a shelter, and my companion, a seafaring man, who was enjoying the discomfort, suddenly paused in his brisk walk up and down the deck, and said to me—"The Editor of Punch is in the next shelter." At that I stirred and said to myself, "The Editor of Punch can cheer me, if anyone can." So I crept round to the adjoining shelter and cried gaily—"Halloa." The Editor of Punch lifted his head from the moist rug, and said, "Horrid, isn't it?"

The second occasion was at a private view of the Royal Academy. An eddy of the crowd drew us for a moment together, and I, acting up to my favorite motto, which is, "Say it with flowers," remarked "Punch gets better and better each week." To which he replied, "Tell me something new."

The third occasion was a public dinner of the Agenda Club with Sir Owen Seaman in the chair. The Agenda Club, I may remark, was an excellent society which was started "to get things done." It had no politics, and no axes to grind: it was an assembly of men of good intent, the foes of slackness and inefficiency, and Sir Owen Seaman, being such a man, presided. When I made my brief speech, being in what Artemus Ward called "a sir-kastic and wither-in" mood, I chaffed mildly the Agenda Club, the secretary and the chairman, for talking a little too much about what they were going to do. When I sat down, I glanced at the Editor of Punch, thinking that so witty a man would thoroughly approve of my "sir-kastic stile," to quote Artemus Ward

again. Alas, the Editor of Punch did not appreciate my humor. He glowered at me; he looked almost angry.

Well, we cannot expect a man to be witty under all conditions, and it is easy to recover our admiration for the wit, quick understanding and dexterous rhymes of Owen Seaman by turning to the first inside page of Punch whereon is printed, always in the same place, and with unfailing regularity, the set of verses that he has composed on some event or foolishness of the week. He is never at a loss, he is always alert; and he has a proper appreciation of Calverley.

In Calverley's delightful pages I often chortle at the view
Expressed by that supreme of ages
About a certain cockatoo
Embellished with a regal tuft,
And suitable for being stuffed.

Periodically these verses are published in little volumes, very pleasant to look through, and none the worse because one has sometimes quite forgotten all about the subjects of his irony.

Owen Seaman is also an expert parodist, and for those who take pleasure in parody, the collection in the volume called "Borrowed Plumes" is entertaining. They are very clever, but I do not think that they are as good as Max Beerbohm's Parodies. Those who have tried to read "Sir John Lubbock" will appreciate this:

"It is best not to follow two points of the compass at the same time. The pilot that steers both for Scylla and Charybdis is in danger of missing them both (Homer)."

Mrs. Meynell herself might smile at the following parody of one of her sensitive sentences:

"Seen in perspective there is symmetry even in the suburb, futile else. Peckham has this dominant note."

His earliest success was "Horace at Cambridge," published in 1894, which originally appeared in the pages of the "Granta." In the same year he produced the "Ballad of a Nun," a parody of John Davidson's "Ballad of a Nun." This delighted London, even I smiled. So successful was it that he proceeded to parody other of the Bodley Head poets, William Watson, Richard Le Gallienne, etc., and friends of Mr. John Lane, the "onlie beggetter" of the Bodley Head, began to sympathize with him (friends are like that) on these stings of parody. Mr. John Lane replied by congratulating Owen Seaman on his witty poems, and offering to publish them. This was done: It is that classic, "The Battle of the Bays."

Owen Seaman is a bright and nimble commentator: his eyes are always on what others are doing: he knows just what he can do, and being a gentleman and a scholar he does it without too much offense. But how wrong was the American reviewer who, in his excitement over "Borrowed Plumes," wrote, "Why he could not have written all of the works of the authors he parodies it is difficult to see." I wonder that Owen Seaman has not written a funny little poem chaffing that silly reviewer.

Here am I writing about Owen Seaman, and saying hardly anything about Punch. When uncles take their small nephews to St. Paul's Cathedral they try to remember the tag suggesting that those who desire to see a monument to Sir Christopher Wren need only look around. So one might say of Sir Owen Seaman—"Look at Punch."

How can I praise Punch? We take it for granted, like St. Paul's Cathedral and the Bank of England. I have discovered that Americans admire Punch, and that Englishmen admire "Life"; and I remember the words that once fell from the lips of a Minor Wit. He said, after studiously comparing the two journals,—"Life needs more punch, and Punch needs more life."

In one of his poems the Editor of Punch makes a young lady (he is rather fond of conversing with young ladies in cold print) put his "makeup" under the microscope of her intuition. She had a trick I could not bear: She tried I might have known she would.

To trace beneath my rihad air
"Potentialities for good";
This was to be her future wifely rôle,
Namely, to extirpate my lurking soul.

Under your Danish coat of comic art
Crouches a grave, austere and noble heart
Is she right? Perhaps she is.

THE ORIGIN OF "DIXIE"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Dixie" was born in New Orleans, and of all places of romance—it was born in a nick-name, this most enduring of all the nick-names, which have been given to the South. The Citizens Bank of Louisiana, which was organized in New Orleans in 1833, and claims to be the oldest bank in the South, was authorized about 1855 to issue paper currency. This issue was principally in \$10 denominations. As the preponderant element in New Orleans at that time was French, the bills were engraved in French as well as in English, and on the back of the notes, the French word "dix"—10—was prominently displayed. The English and American migrants called these bills "dixies," and, eventually, "dixies."

Mississippi, Texas, and north along the Mississippi River, Louisiana, and particularly New Orleans, became known as the "Land o' the Dixies," and gradually the word "Dixie" came to be applied to the State, and as immigration to the Gulf Coast increased the name was applied to all the South, first as the "Land of the Dixie" and then as "Dixie Land."

In 1852 Daniel Decatur Emmett composed the song "Dixie Land" as a "walk-around" for Bryant's minstrels. He frequently had heard the words, "I wish I were in the Land o' the Dixies," and to meet the demands of meter and rhyme converted it into the line of the song, "I wish I were in Dixie." This song afterward was rewritten by Gen. Albert Pike, who gave it the dash of a thrilling battle song. It went all over the United States, and the nickname of "Dixie" thereby was fixed forever on the Land o' Cotton.

SÃO-KE ALFRED SZE, PERSONA GRATA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new Chinese Minister to the United States is São-ke Alfred Sze. Some people oddly enough call him by his first name, Mr. Sao-ke (pronounced Soo-ke), but he is simply Mr. Sze (pronounced See). Born in the Province of Che-Kiang, the chief towns of north and south, since he cannot be therefore a central China man, a factor of some importance in these days of internecine warfare between north and south since he cannot be taxed with holding the balance unfairly.

His father was wise enough to appreciate and well enough off to afford him the benefit of a western education, and after a certain amount of local training on modern lines he sent his son to the United States, where he studied at the High School at Washington and at intervals at the Legation, where he obtained his first insight into diplomacy. From the High School he passed to Cornell University, and for this institution he has always felt gratitude.

He then returned to China and was given his first post of importance as Tassal or Resident at Harbin. It was a great trial for a young man. The Russians were aggressive; there was much lawlessness in the city, and the newcomer was doubtless thought to be capable of pressure, since at all events it was applied. Mr. Sze, however, regarded Harbin as a Chinese City, as it was, and enforced his authority with a display of vigor which seems to have surprised considerably those who imagined he would not have the courage to proceed in case of need to extremes. He constituted a small but highly trained force, and during his term of office made his administration respected. He made his reputation in short in this cosmopolitan city, and he is about the only man who has—of any nationality.

He was then recalled to Peking and became Minister of Communications for a short period and also what one may call "Introductor of Diplomats," his mission being to look after the Corps Diplomatique in their goings and comings, a post which may not have offered him personally much scope for initiative, but which at all events made him conversant with both men and missions. As one of the young men of the Republic he was early marked out for distinction, and it was therefore not surprising to those who knew him that he was selected for the very important post at London. He took up his duties in 1914 and proceeded to show the nature of his personality. Yet he always worked well with others and he retained to the very last his Counselor of Legation, Sir John McLeavy Brown, who perhaps knows more about China than most Chinese and whose experience was to stand Mr. Sze in good stead. Very soon after his arrival he strengthened Chinese influence by introducing Mr. Paul King of the Imperial Chinese Customs to London. This enabled the Legation to a considerable extent to detach commerce from diplomacy.

There were many diplomatic developments during his long period of office—six years, the record for any Chinese Minister to this country. Indeed, he has been wont to say he served under four presidents and during any number of revolutions and a perfect army of air raids during the war; the last named he saw through unperturbed, though the Legation was struck by one of the British missiles. Portland Place, the home of the Legation, could safely reckon on seeing all the German fireworks, but though Mrs. Sze went home, the Minister himself never took a holiday. He was in London when unrest began and continued in China, yet he always put a bright complexion on events; no one ever heard him pessimistic. He fought for the interests of his country at Paris during the Peace Treaty, and his utmost to secure recognition by the Allies of China's position over Shantung.

No one questions the decisions of a government lightly, but the transfer of Washington to Mr. Alfred Sze and his substitution by Mr. Wellington Koo is more than regretted in official circles in the United Kingdom. No minister could have better represented his country and at the same time earned the respect of every one with whom he came in contact. It is not too much to say that the change will be very keenly felt at the Foreign Office, where Mr. Sze was "persona grata," not merely for his own personal qualities, but for his conspicuous success in his diplomatic rôle. He was quite capable of emphasizing his country's views even when perhaps they did not accord altogether with those held by others—this was the case once or twice in the war—but never was there any unpleasantness left behind, and what is more, he showed he could be trusted absolutely. The authorities did trust him; he was always kept in touch with events as they were and not as they were recorded in the papers, and he made several tours to the British and French front, where he was shown all there was to show, since every one knew that in him there was the most loyal of allies, and further—before China came into the war—the most benign and well-disposed of neutrals. Yet he looked after the interests of his compatriots with energy; both on the French front and in the vessels of the mercantile marine, and he was always smoothing away difficulties which occasionally here arose over the employment on land of Chinese workers. He was, too, always looking after their welfare and the movement for sending comforts to them wherever they happened to be was entirely due to him. He knew, too, the inevitableness of the restrictions and limitations which warfare imposed, and he never raised harassment and futile criticism, though he was aware of the effect on the well-being of his own country.

Diplomatically, he was discretion itself; you can number his public statements on the fingers of one hand, yet he kept in close touch with those journalists he trusted, and they all trusted him, since even if he could not help them, he never misled them—a too common practice nowadays. Occasionally he spoke on commerce—not often, since though he was an apostle of trade, recognizing its advantages, he never posed as an expert. On education—western education—he was more outspoken, since he was more at home. He never failed to urge its extension both in the interests of Great Britain and of China.

In short, Mr. Sze has been a huge success, and he will depart with tributes from all those who ever met him. The British Foreign Office hopes he will return. He will be needed.

HIKING FOR HOLLY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Marin County lies just across the bay from San Francisco and of a Saturday afternoon there is a great exodus of outdoor lovers to the hills of Marin. This section is a wonderful natural playground. Here are the famed Muir Woods, Mt. Tamalpais, Willow Camp Beach and a billowing expanse of hills and vales most alluring to the hiker.

Owing to the equable weather conditions of the locality, this natural playground is inviting throughout the entire year. After the midwinter rains, the hills are covered with the emerald green of quick growing grasses. Wild flowers in endless varieties lend their color to the scheme of beautifying this favored spot. There is always a fresh breeze wafted in from the Golden Gate and a picturesque feature is presented when the hikers flock back to San Francisco. Each and every one has gathered some memento of his or her outing. The crowded ferry boats resemble veritable floral barges. The vivid glow of the California poppies predominates; one sees luxuriant sprays of lupine, blue as a summer sky; the pink and red of Indian paint brush; delicate wild iris, ranging in color from the palest yellow to deep purples; field mallow, dainty "milkmaids," fairy bells, besides myriad flowers of every other color of the spectrum. Then there are the ferns ranging from the fragile fronds of maiden hair to the stiffly majestic bracken. And huckleberry, glossy and virile, as well as the evergreen of redwood, cedar and fir which offset the brilliancy of the flowers.

When the ferry boats dock at San Francisco, the crowds disperse and the flower and garland-laden hikers scatter to their homes, their progress through the city streets enlivened and made gay with the festive manners and flaming burdens. Through the spring and summer these trans-bay excursions take place, but it is the pre-holiday season which marks the high tide of San Francisco's revel moods the hills of Marin County. It is then that word goes forth announcing the reddening of the California holly, or red berry. This is a shrub growing abundantly along the Coast Range from Contra Costa County clear down to Los Angeles. The Marin Hills are especially prolific in their production of red berries. Here the shrub assumes tree-like proportions, frequently attaining a height of from 10 to 15 feet, topped by sturdy, wide spreading branches. These berries begin to redden about the middle of October, and are beautifully colored some little time before the Thanksgiving season. The San Francisco hikers turn out in force for their first Red Berry Carnival.

Toward sundown the merry hikers troop down the trails leading to the railway stations along the suburban lines. At each stop of the trains, scores of men, women and children clamber aboard, arms filled with the brilliant branches. By the time the trains pull into Sausalito, where the San Francisco ferry boats dock, the cars are jammed and the outpouring crowds which bustle for the waiting boats seem fairly ablaze with California holly. The huge ferry boats team with the lively, jostling harvesters. When the ferry boat empties its living cargo upon the streets of San Francisco, the sight resembles nothing so much as a triumphant entry of a victorious and floral-decked army.

And on the following day, San Francisco homes, apartments, hotel rooms, and the shop windows, too, are ablaze with the cheery color of the red berry. It is the insignia of the holiday season where Thanksgiving and the Christmastide are never heralded by the fall of snow.

The beauty of the red berry puts one in sympathy with all out-of-doors, opens the book of natural wonders and radiates a spirit of happiness and content. Its decorative splendor maintains its original freshness for weeks and the Thanksgiving supply often lasts till Christmas; but the Marin Hills peckers are readily turned to make another trip for their Christmas holly.



The Friendly Clown

TO win your confidence we must deserve it.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

AUTUMN COLORING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Who can paint like nature? Can imagination boast
Amid its gay creations, hues like these?

In no place in all the world are the autumn landscapes so beautiful as in New England. There the trees clothe themselves in colors of the warmest shades. There is found a depth of color and a never-ending variety which make the New England autumn incomparably lovely. It is not meant by this that other parts of the world lack in autumn glories, for wherever oaks and maples are to be found there is certain to be a handsome show of color at the close of the growing season. In some soils, though, these colorings are more pronounced than in others. They differ in gorgeousness, too, with the seasons, usually being finest and lasting longest when there is a fair amount of rainfall.

The oak trees, always impressive, have marked individual eccentricities. Driving along a country road at this season you find one which is still clothed in a garment of somber green, without a touch of any other color. Yet it may mingle its branches with another oak which is aglow with its brownish red foliage. An oak tree is always interesting during its period of transition, for then you find green leaves and brown leaves neighboring on the same branch. You may perhaps even find leaves that are partly green and partly red, making a somewhat mottled and yet exhilarating effect. Several varieties of oak hold their leaves longer than any other forest tree. They turn a dull and faded brown as the season goes on, but are still clinging to the branches when the spring rains come.

Most of the nut trees turn color early but seldom take on brilliant hues. The predominant color among the nut trees is yellow, but as they stand among the oaks and the maples the contrast adds much to the beauty of the landscape.

Yellow is the most common fall color, but there are many shades of yellow, the lusterless yellow of the birches being quite different from the shimmering yellow of the maples. After all, it is the maples which reach the pinnacle of color effects. Their autumn dress is not confined to one, two or even three shades, and one tree varies greatly from another, even though the species be the same. Here is a maple, garbed almost wholly in the warmest yellow, while nearby is another fairly aflame with red. Often the different hues are intermixed, making a vivid, almost startling scheme. Here and there along the country roads or on the forest's edge you will find a red maple, the hues of which blaze so wondrously that you almost gasp when you first behold it.

Landscape gardeners are realizing the value of maples for giving fall color to country estates, and are planting them where this color will be most conspicuous and most pleasing. Probably the possibilities in this direction have not yet been fully realized. It is reasonable to believe that nurseries in the future will select trees of special brilliancy and make grafts from them in order to produce a race of highly-colored specimens.

Directly across the Meadow Road from the administration building in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, is a maple which represents a step in this direction. There exists in Brookline, Massachusetts, a specimen tree which for years has been known to botanists for its tendency to produce more highly-colored foliage than any of its mates. Some years ago a scion from this tree was grafted on a maple stock in the Arboretum, with the result that another tree has been produced quite as brilliant as the Brookline subject.

There is a curious tendency among the maples to vary from the type. Several highly interesting examples are to be found in the Arboretum grounds, where there is a sugar maple which grows straight into the air like a Lombardy poplar, a Norway maple which, instead of having an upright form, has a round top like a weeping mulberry, and still another, the leaves of which resemble the claws of an eagle, for which reason it has been named the Eagle Leaf maple.

If there is any one tree which can vie with the maple in the brilliancy of its coloring, it is the sumac. Of course the sumac is a much smaller plant. It never reaches the propor-

tions of a maple, but a mass of sumac in the autumn often takes on the warmest hues imaginable, although here and there there is almost certain to be one, the colors of which are somber brown, if not still green, giving just the note of contrast which makes a complete picture.

It is a fact, although one not easily explained, perhaps, that the trees, even those of the same family, which have been imported from the Orient, are several weeks later in exchanging their summer dress for the richer garments of fall. In an institution like the Arnold Arboretum this fact can be taken advantage of to prolong the season of autumn beauty, for when the native and European trees have lost the piquancy of their first high color, the trees from China and Japan are at their best.

Much is heard about the balance of nature, and in a way this extends to the beauties of the trees and shrubs, for while spring is made a season of pure delight by ceaseless processions of blooms, the autumn is hardly less enticing with the rich splendor of its coloring. To the lover of color it is hard to decide which end of the season gives him the most joy.

PROGRESSIVE OXFORD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Once again Oxonians are crowding over their sister, but rival, institution at Cambridge. Cambridge is having a struggle over the proposed admission of women to the university. Oxford has settled down to the fact, and some of the women students are here settling down also. They have even settled upon their academic costume, even to that difficult question of the headgear. They are to meet on the same terms as men, study the same subjects, and even, in some instances, attend the same classes. Cambridge is equally divided among its syndics as to whether women shall be admitted on the same terms as men or whether a new and independent university, formed of the existing women's colleges, should be created. The advocates of full admission, however, draw the line at women becoming proctors. The decision at Cambridge has been postponed for the Senate of the university, so that it seems more than probable that the first women graduates will go forth from Oxford.

But Oxford has gone even one better. The gates of natural science have been stormed by woman and there is now at the Clarendon Observatory in the Parks a woman, neatly garbed in a suit similar to a gymnasium tunic, who is in charge during the absence of the regular professor.

The first examinations under the new regulations, under which Greek is no longer compulsory, are now being held. According to the old scheme candidates for responsibilities were required to offer both Greek and Latin, but under the new system they need offer only one of the classical languages, and may take a modern language in place of the other classical language. The number taking the new regulations is 142 men and 26 women and those taking the old standard subjects include 86 men and 24 women.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to consider the applications made by the universities of Oxford and Cambridge for financial assistance from the state are now meeting. They are appointed to inquire into the financial resources of the universities and of the colleges and halls therein, into the administration and application of these resources, into the government of the universities, and into the relations of the colleges and halls to the universities and to each other, and to make recommendations. Questions have already been sent to the bursars of colleges and others, to which answers have been given in writing, but the commissioners are sitting in private and nothing will be known of the proceedings until the report is published.

In the "town" as distinct from the "gown," equal progression is being made. The corporation set out to collect £170,000 by means of housing bonds to meet the cost of erecting new houses on the eastern side of the city and although the subscription lists have been opened only a few weeks, already £150,000 has been collected.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Again, Paul Bunyon

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
I am interested in this paragraph by Q. R., which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor:

Paul Bunyon was a fine user of obsolete, even of Shakespearean, words. He would also invent words to meet the occasion. More than once I have been asked if he was a real person, or if his sayings and stories current in the lumber camps of America are inventions and fathered upon this Paul Bunyon. It is said that stories ascribed to Paul Bunyon have been repeated in the lumber camps for over half a century. Will some reader oblige? Was Paul Bunyon a real person?

Shortly before this paragraph appeared, two of our cousins, returning from a vacation outing at Three Lakes, Wisconsin, told a tale of an extraordinary man they had met. He was met by chance during a drive to Rhinelander, so they had no opportunity to make inquiry concerning him.

He was badly dressed, even ragged, yet said he was a wealthy, retired lumberman. He made most extravagant statements, some palpably false, others seemingly as bad, yet proving true. And he cackled delightedly each time at the party's evident mystification. (His language was unusually good and his references to Shakespeare numerous.)

Either from his own awe or by inference, they believed him to be the author of "Paul Bunyon." In the library of his handsome home they saw evidences of his literary work, and he said he wrote for some magazines.

Now whether this scattering information may lead to a discovery of "Paul" I cannot guess, but I determined at least to tell it to you in hopes it might furnish a clue.

One thing at least I know, this E. S. Shepard has written the poem "Round River Drive," a tale referring to Paul with the familiarity of literary parentage.
(Signed) M. W. CLOON,
4745 Malden Street, Chicago, Illinois.

O'Grady, Big of Heart

James O'Grady, M. P., is a big-hearted Irishman whose feelings are inclined to run away with his head. Secretary of the National Federation of General Workers, everybody is friendly with O'Grady. His entry into negotiations on behalf of any union is a promising sign for there is no humbug about the man.

Established 1852
JOEL GUTMAN & Co.
A Good Store for Quality
BALTIMORE, MD.

The Store of Satisfaction
Hochschild, Kohn & Co.
Howard and Lexington Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD.

HUTZLER BROTHERS
DRY GOODS
BALTIMORE MARYLAND

The Minch & Eisenbrey Company
DECORATORS CARPETS
FURNITURE WALL PAPERS
RUGS DRAPERIES
216-220 W. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

The Magnitude of Our Stock
permits every woman to select just the shoes she likes best—at a price she is willing to pay.
WYMAN
The Home of Good Shoes
19 Lexington Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE QUALITY SHOP
Collar Hug Clothes
Baltimore and Liberty Streets
BALTIMORE, MD.

Wedding Invitations Social Stationery
The Norman, Remington Co.
347 N. Charles St., Baltimore
(Corner of Mulberry)
Baltimore's Famous Bookstore

SOLDMAN'S
529 S. BROADWAY Baltimore, Md.
HATS DRESSES FURS
You'll Be Pleased Here



The Lureberry Painter Says—

"I notice that more and more people are finding out what a difference good varnish makes in the appearance of a home. And, of course, that means a lot more business for me on Berry Brothers' products."

For every varnish need—home or industrial—there's a Berry Brothers' product, backed by sixty years of knowing-how.

LIQUID GRANITE, the durable waterproof floor-varnish; LUXE-BERRY WOOD FINISH, the original hard-oil finish; BERRY-CRAFT, for furniture and interior woodwork; LUXE-BERRY WHITE ENAMEL, with which all the fashionable shades of gray or old ivory may be produced; and scores of others.

For every varnish need there's a Berry Brothers' product. The label is your guaranty of quality.

BERRY BROTHERS
Varnishes and Paint Specialists
Baltimore, Md.

SPAIN IS AGAIN IN TOUCH WITH RAISULI

Spanish Aeroplane Flies Over the Garden of the Rebel Chief in the Fighting Zone and Drops a Bomb There

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco—For the second time since operations commenced on the new and grand scale under General Herenguer last year, the Spanish forces have come into actual contact with the former brigand, governor, arch intriguer and present leader of the Moorish rebels, Raisuli. They have, in fact, been in much closer contact with this interesting personage than at any time since he was in their pay and pretending to act in the interests of Spain while in reality he was engaged on pro-German enterprises that were not at all of that character. The first time when such contact was established was when about a year ago, the Spanish expedition in the first stage of its new and well-conceived enterprise, took possession of the Fondak on the road from Tetuan to Tangier, thus opening the road and driving Raisuli from his headquarters which he had fitted up very thoroughly and where he had amassed large quantities of fighting material of every kind.

It is doubtful if on that occasion, however, Raisuli himself was personally inconvenienced to any considerable extent, for it was known many days in advance that the Spanish troops were coming along and that nothing could stop them. When they arrived at the Fondak they found that the place had been well evacuated and there was every evidence that Raisuli had made a comparatively leisurely clearance southward from the quarters that he had occupied.

Taken by Surprise
On the more recent occasion, however, Raisuli was taken rather more by surprise, and we know that he was unpleasantly disturbed for even this intrepid and adventurous creature could not view with any complacency the dropping of a bomb from a Spanish aeroplane into his garden, while he himself was taking the air and meditating in supposed tranquillity there.

The new and successful operations have been accomplished by Gen. Alvarez Manzano, in command of the forces working southwards from the original Ceuta base, in conjunction with the others closing in from Larache, and the net result is that an advance of 14 kilometres in the direction of the main and decisive objective, Sheshuan, has been made, while at the same time the important town of Tazaraut, on the river Jarrub, has been occupied. In this operation the enemy for the most part consisted of the tribesmen of Beni Aros, who offered a stern resistance, especially when, having occupied their advanced posts and fortified them, the main body of the Spanish column were withdrawing to their base. The enemy then came on again and fought tenaciously, but quite without effect on the Spanish troops, who, well led, and operating according to the general plan with quick mechanical smoothness, suffered only slight losses.

An Outlying Defense
Tazaraut may be regarded as an outlying defense of Rhana which, when occupied, will place the Ceuta forces in conjunction with those coming in from Larache on the west. As it is, a certain contact seems already to be established, and the commandant-general of the Larache columns, aware of the advance that was being made from the north, fought severely and persistently and succeeded in occupying two or three points of the highest importance, Zestuna among them, situated in the country of the Beni Gorfet tribe. The enemy resisted this advance to the utmost of his power, well aware of the extreme importance of maintaining these positions which were vital to the maintenance of his communications with Tangier, from which he still derives supplies and assistance of various kinds. He must now be more embarrassed than at any time since the beginning of the present campaign.

Excellent Work
The Moors appear now to be concentrating round Beni Laizit and Beni Issef, which protect the approaches to Sheshuan, "the holy city of Morocco" as it is now being called, being indeed the last of any consequence to which Europeans have no access as yet. The Moors are contesting every inch of the ground, and they are maintaining their resistance with better determination and persistence than had been expected, but they can hardly be other than aware that with the Spanish pressing on so regularly and smoothly, as it might be said, toward Sheshuan the end of this important part of the program of the Spanish endeavor in North Africa cannot be far off.

The work of the Spanish soldiers and their splendid assistants, the native police, whose effort in these operations has been called for much praise, has been excellent throughout, and is all the more meritorious in that the recent advance has been made during a very high temperature. Another column which has been encamped at Dar Ben Karich has also made an advance and has occupied the position of Darsen on the road leading to the country of the Beni Ider.

Raisuli came into the story with the Spanish attack on the country of Beni Aros and the taking of Tazaraut, for it is here that he has established his new headquarters. Details of what has transpired have not yet come out, but it is evident that the rebel chief must have been obliged to make another move. The Spanish aeroplanes have had his place marked, and, becoming remarkably accurate and ven-

turesome in their raids, one of them succeeded in flying over the garden where evidently Raisuli himself was seated and dropping a bomb there, as related. The bomb, however, did not explode.

So far the rebels have only had the opportunity of observing the Spanish aeroplanes in the air; none having fallen into the enemy's hands. At first they created the greatest consternation among these unsophisticated people, but after a year of them they have become somewhat accustomed to them now. In the course of these most recent operations one came near to falling a prey to the enemy, for during the advance Captain Sardino flew over the rebel camp and was bombing it thoroughly when suddenly something went wrong with his motor and the machine was descending right into the camp itself when the captain's presence of mind saved him and, setting his machine to rights, he planned smoothly down into one of the occupied positions.

Aviators Distinguishing Themselves

A large number of horses and mules belonging to Raisuli have been taken. The Spanish aviators have been distinguishing themselves lately in a variety of ways. During the recent visit of Viscount Eza, the Minister of War, to Larache, an aeroplane was attempting some maneuvers when it came into contact with telegraph wires and the occupants, Capt. Cesar Herranz Llorens and Lieutenant Escribano, were precipitated somewhat ignominiously into the River Lucus. Captain Herranz Llorens was so much disturbed by his ducking that he went off to Madrid at once to set himself to rights, and, that being done, was determined to accomplish something as a set-off against the embarrassing experience just referred to. He set himself to do a direct journey by air from Madrid to Larache in the shortest possible time, and leaving the capital in the early morning he reached Seville at 7:45, filled up his petrol tanks and at 10:30 flew off again to Larache, which he reached at 12:15. On his arrival he made evolutions for some time over the Plaza de España, calling the attention of the public to the fact that he had come back again.

Although the Spanish forces at the Melilla headquarters in the east of the zone are now supposed to be resting, a new operation was recently necessary, the object being to occupy the position of Izel Lassen, which is four kilometers from Midar and is a small table-land dominating the country round about and especially the watering places. Since the Spanish forces have occupied Midar, the



Future San Francisco voters sing "Rally Round the Flag, Boys" in the streets of Chinatown

enemy has been rather troublesome, raiding the inhabitants of the place whenever opportunity offered, and particularly coming down upon them suddenly when they were taking their live stock to Timen Gar to water them. One night the rebels broke into Midar itself, but the inhabitants turned them out after a lively struggle. The last operation was, therefore, to make Midar secure and immune from these inconveniences, and assure access to Timen Gar. General Silvestre took charge of the operation and proceeded by night to Dar Drus, where the final plans were prepared. Colonel Riquelme had command of the columns that went forth to the attack, the Moors of Midar lending what assistance they could. The rebels showed fight and at 9 o'clock in the morning were harassing the native police and the regular soldiers, making it necessary for the Spanish mountain batteries to get into action. Afterwards all went smoothly and early in the afternoon the objectives had been achieved and the main body of the Spanish forces was able to withdraw. On his return to Melilla, General Silvestre was warmly congratulated on the quick and highly successful issue to this useful little operation.

All the Spanish plans are working out well, and there is great expectation everywhere. It is noted with satisfaction that foreign newspapers are giving credit at last to the good work that is now being done by Spain.

CHINESE CHILDREN IN SAN FRANCISCO

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

"They keep step. They march. They carry banners. They go camping in the woods."

Ah Muey, who is a waitress, was talking about the Chinese Boy Scouts, the more interesting to her because her small brother is one of them. Not very articulate is Ah Muey. No doubt in her childhood, spent in the New Canton which San Francisco's Chinatown is, and where her father was a merchant, were incidents that would illuminate every memory picture I have brought from much lingering in those slanting, cobbled streets, with balconied buildings and lantern-hung doorways, but she cannot tell them. It was day-by-day living with her; just home and play and school, and she thinks there is very little to talk about in that. But she is friendly, and after she has brought the blue and white teapot, and the handleless cups, and the almond cakes, she comes back to me for every minute she can spare from the other tables.

For all that she is grown, and,



Chinese Boy Scouts march proudly behind their international standard to the tune of "Yankee Doodle Doo"

indeed, married, it was just the other year that she played in the streets of Chinatown. I like to think she may have been one of the group of little girls that I saw, their trousers and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

tunics flapping, and their heavy, black braids swinging as they circled, and sang:

We'll rally round the flag, boys; we'll rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.
English words, but Cantonese intonation.

Ah Muey remembers the song. "They taught it to us in school," she said. It may have been in training for some patriotic celebration that this song was taught by their American teachers to the little yellow folk, but they, unimpressed of other purpose, and caught by its swing, had adapted it to their own gay, fine uses, and had made of it a singing game, like the Farmer in the Dell and Ring Around the Rosy, which they had probably also been taught at school. "The



teachers came into the yard and showed us games." Ah Muey said. Freedom of the streets the children of Chinatown had, and have; quite freedom enough to sing about; even freedom to develop a hoyden tendency in girls, which is a long step from the old idea. Ah Ying practiced at baseball with a boy. She tried to throw like a player of long standing,

the private schools native customs obtain—the out-loud study, the turning of the small student's back toward the teacher during recitations.

Manifestly, Ah Muey is one who saw with joy the coming of the simplified language, for she said: "It is not so hard now that they have books with pictures to show what the words are. For a while we had to learn every-

thing just as it was, and did not know at all what it meant.

She regrets a little the passing of the beautiful embroideries and bright silks into the plain, sober clothes which are now the usual wear; regrets them as must anyone who remembers—to say nothing of having worn—the gay tunics in which the children made bright the streets; and the caps, ornate and tinkling with charms, that made the tiny wearers look a kind of wee, crowned royalty. Royalty they seemed, too, because of the tribute that they won from the grown-ups. But that, of course, is unchanged. The children are the pride and the joy of Chinatown.

Playground, and Portsmouth Square, and the busy streets are full of boys and girls when school is over for the day. No corner is so crowded that way is not made for them; no Chinese man so busy he does not stop a minute to watch them in their play. The boys have kites, tops, and the feathered shuttlecock which they kick in a game that has kinship with football. For the most part, the girls play the American games learned at school.

The sight of a Chinese child at work is rare in these streets. A few sweetmeat and nut vendors, little girls who present their wares with shy smiles, remind one that there are homes so poor that the grains of rice must be counted, and the children start early to make money.

Ah Muey remembers the lantern maker on Stockton Street. About him is likely to be at least one child; more often half a dozen, petrified by interest into little statues while they watch him put lurid splashes on silk gauze. Less absorbing, but not without interest, is the jeweler working in jade and soft gold with his delicate tools.

Except for intervals like this, the children go their way, giving scant

There, most of the Chinese children learn their mother language as well as English. Those who go to the public school spend two hours in the evening studying Chinese. And in

Apparel Fashions
For Autumn and Winter Occasions

THOMPSON-BELDEN & Co.
OMAHA
EST. 1886

THE FAMOUS
Fannie May
Home-made Candies
Pure and delicious. Made fresh every day at
The Little Shop Around the Corner. Carefully
packed and shipped by parcel post to any address in U. S. or Canada, including postage and insurance.
80c lb.
FANNIE MAY CANDY CO.
1012 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

attention to grown-ups; certainly not to the Americans who traverse the quarter. And so it was a great surprise to me when one day a small Chinese boy slipped his hand in mine, walked a little way, and volunteered the information that his name was Willy Wu. A few days later he did the same thing, but gave his name as Willy Duck.

Asked to account for the change, he did it perfectly. "Sometimes I lie," he said gravely. It was his way of reconciling an irretrievably friendly disposition with the reticence which was his racial heritage.

"And people were always asking us our names," Ah Muey told me.

The North Beach branch of the city's public library is the place where, probably, the children of San Francisco's Chinatown come in closest contact with wide world life. This branch of the library is close to many of the foreign sections. American children come to it from the crest and slope of Russian Hill; Spanish children come from the crest of Telegraph.

HOW ANTI-LIQUOR LAWS HELP CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Strong testimony to the benefits resulting from the measure of prohibition enjoyed in Canada was recently given by the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, until recently principal of Emmanuel College, in Saskatchewan, and one of the best known members of the Anglican clergy in western Canada, who said: "Our prohibition laws have not been perfect and we have not got 100 per cent prohibition, but our existing legislation has improved conditions from 60 to 75 per cent. On October 25 you will have the opportunity to make that improvement 100 per cent. We must make the vote for prohibition overwhelming, not only for the sake of our homes and our Province and nation, but for the rest of the Empire's sake, and particularly for the sake of those in the motherland who are fighting an up-hill battle to set their people free from the evils of drink."

"Any member of the Anglican church who votes against prohibition will be defiant of the desire and expressed wish of the bishops of the church from one end of the Empire to the other, as expressed by unanimous vote at the recent Lambeth conference in England."

In the plebiscite campaign now on in several of the provinces, much importance is attached to the effect of the voting in Canada on the temperance cause in the United Kingdom. The services rendered by this country in the war have, it seems, made the example of Canada very effective in the mother land.

Do It Today
VISIT one of the Smith Barnes & Strohber branch stores today. If it is a piano, player, or grand piano that you are interested in, you will find in any one of the seven stores a most extensive array of our splendid pianos.

In every one of these display rooms you will find not only the famous Smith & Barnes Pianos and Player Pianos, but also the well known Strohber, high-grade Willard, the popular Hoffmann, and the reliable Lessing pianos.

We want to make your acquaintance. If you are not near one of our branch stores, write factory for dealer in your vicinity. Our dealers are located all over the United States.

Factory: THE SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO., Chicago, Ill.

SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
Washington Arcade, 255 Woodward Ave., Detroit
THE SMITH PIANO CO.
311 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago
SMITH REIS PIANO CO.
1905 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
1828 Broadway, Parsons, Kan.
SMITH BARNES & STROHBER CO.
66 Illinois St., Chicago Heights, Ill.

Smith Barnes
Strohber
Willard
Hoffmann
Lessing

State Street Trust Co.
MAIN OFFICE
33 STATE STREET
CORPUS SQUARE BRANCH
278 Boylston Street
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH
Corner Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St., BOSTON, MASS.

BRITISH GRANT FOR HOUSING POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In an official return recently issued on the result of the housing campaign, it is stated that up to July 31 last, 10,748 schemes had been submitted by 1679 local authorities, and 149 public utility societies, covering an area of 71,290 acres. Sites to the number of 7319, covering 53,274 acres, had been approved and there were 5211 applications, covering 246,159 houses, for the approval of house plans. Tenders for 135,572 houses had actually been approved. Building had commenced on 30,618 houses, and 2295 had been completed and an additional 1704 houses completed only required painting. The latest figures available indicate that the average cost of the parlor type of house is £966, and that of the non-parlor £823. This is exclusive of the cost of land, road-making and sewerage. Work has already been started in schemes of local authorities and public utility societies which, when completed, will provide for approximately 130,000 houses. Houses being erected by direct labor numbered 6764.

The current issue of Housing, the official organ of the Housing Department of the government, in discussing the extension of the government grant to private builders up to December 23, 1921, states that the figures and plans passed for, and houses erected by, private builders, upon which the grant is payable, show a constant increase week by week. Up to September 3, plans had been approved for the erection of 13,639 houses, involving an ultimate payment by the government of £4,515,008. The number of houses actually completed to that date was 1137, and the grant paid in respect of these houses amounted in all to £236,633. The government grant is being taken advantage of to a continually increasing extent, and many builders are finding that, in spite of the high cost of materials and labor, the sum of £230 to £250 obtained from the government still enables them to build at a cost which makes it possible to obtain a fair profit on their work. Many private individuals, also, who have never before contemplated the possibility of building a house for their own use, have now found it possible to do so with the aid of this grant, and it is believed that many more will do so in the near future.

MR. BRANTING ON BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Hjalmar Branting, the head of the Socialist Government of Sweden, speaking in Stockholm recently on the Soviet movement, said the working methods of the Third International must arouse the resistance of every one who had hitherto regarded Soviet doctrines as only a more radical kind of Socialism. The attempt to transplant these Russian doctrines into Sweden, he said, was grotesque. The instructions given by the Third International for trade union activity were intended to prepare the worker for revolutionary aims while speaking only of immediate aims. This, Mr. Branting described as Jesuitical. He added that the worst mistake of the Bolsheviks was their belief that the entire world was ready for revolution after the Russian pattern.

HOW LABOR STANDS IN LANSBURY AFFAIR

Daily Herald, It Is Declared, Is Not and Never Has Been the Official Organ of the British Labor Movement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Daily Herald, whose editor, George Lansbury, visited Russia this year to investigate the condition of affairs on the spot, has provided the community with a much needed relief from the complexities of the coal situation. As already pointed out in these columns, the government urged as one of the reasons for breaking off negotiations with Mr. Kamenoff, who was in England representing the Russian Government in the making of peace, that he had broken certain pledges, among them that of having been in communication with the leaders of the British Labor movement.

In the course of the controversy it was further asserted that in order to keep the Daily Herald aloof from the stormy seas which it had to encounter, financial assistance had been obtained through the good offices of Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Tchitcherine from funds earmarked by the Russian Government for propaganda purposes. From the sweet seclusion of a Kentish seaside resort, Mr. Lansbury hastily followed back to London a telegram denying the assertion, repeating in the next issue of the paper that he had not received a halfpenny from Russia, but that during his sojourn in that country, and owing to the increasing difficulty which was being experienced by the Daily Herald in obtaining the necessary supplies of paper, he had endeavored to open up business transactions in the ordinary commercial way.

No Room for Doubt

So far, so good. Those ultimately acquainted with Mr. Lansbury, and who may differ strongly with him as to his attitude generally on social and political subjects, will yet agree that he is above all else honest and truthful. One has to concede that although even up to the point of his denial as to the acceptance or knowledge of financial assistance from Russian sources, the intercepted messages between Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Tchitcherine, published by the British Government, leave no room for doubt but that this excellent couple considered the spending of a sum of money on the Daily Herald as a sound political proposition to keep it from veering round to the right, from expressing the point of view of the British trade union movement in contradistinction to its accepted policy supporting the extreme Left and the Soviet system of government.

Up to this stage it is clear (1) that the editor of the Daily Herald was sorely in need of paper and that he attempted to negotiate with certain Russian people with a view to relieving his anxiety; (2) that both Mr. Litvinoff and Mr. Tchitcherine were cognizant of the difficulties of the paper generally and the shortage of paper in particular, and that they made strenuous attempts to meet the situation in the belief that as long as Mr. Lansbury was under financial obligations to them, he could hardly "bite the hand that fed him."

But the Daily Herald had barely published its crushing reply, and its Labor supporters heaved a sigh of relief, when the government calmly followed along with the announcement that jewels to the value of £75,000 had been sold in this country, that this sum was in the possession of Francis Meynell, one of the directors of the Daily Herald, and that part of the transaction had been undertaken by Edgar Lansbury, son of the editor of the Daily Herald. Immediately prior to this, however, George Lansbury informed his readers that a large sum of money had been subscribed for in Russia for the Daily

Herald and that he would be glad to have their opinions as to its acceptance.

Labor's Reply

This appeal, says the government, was made only when and after it became known to Mr. Lansbury that his son had been interrogated by the police as to his transactions in the sale of the paper's stones. It is just here that the paper's supporters, the decent minded, clean dealing section of them anyway, began to sit up and ask themselves what part had Labor's nominees played in the business? Were they aware of the transactions and that support was forthcoming from Russia?

Labor's reply, signed by every one of the trade union representatives on the directorate, was a direct and decisive denial of having any knowledge of the proceedings or of there having been subscribed any sum of money for or on behalf of the paper in the quarter indicated. And here again it is only fair that the statement should be accepted as an honest and truthful answer to the questions asked. With the same statement came the announcement that Francis Meynell had tendered his resignation to the board of directors, which resignation had been accepted.

As was explained to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor some months ago, the Daily Herald had never been, and is not now, the official organ of the British Labor Movement, but started out as a free lance journal with the aid of financial assistance from wealthy people who had a cause to expound. Large and influential trade unions have been drawn to its support principally because the press generally failed to give reasonable expression to Labor's point of view. And men—and women—were attracted to the paper particularly when in dispute with employers or on the streets fighting for a higher standard of existence.

SINN FEIN COURTS ACTIVE IN IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Sinn Fein courts continue to function in the south and west and grow daily in popularity. There is news to hand of one case in County Louth where two former soldiers were tried and acquitted of a charge of misappropriation of £570. The accused when arrested in Dublin by two volunteers had the sum on them and £30 in addition. The advocate for the defense proved that there was no fraudulent intent, and as the money had been recovered, the president of the court directed the £30 to be handed back, and the prisoners to be released.

In summing up, the president said they decided that justice should be meted out to the accused, particularly as they had served in the British army and on that account might imagine the tribunal prejudiced against them. Such, however, was not the case, and the upholders of the Republican movement demanding justice for themselves were prepared to deal out even-handed justice to all citizens.

A former policeman, who had his cattle driven recently, and who applied to the Sinn Fein court in County Clare, was delighted to get a decision in his favor, and was told that if he came there even in uniform he would get the same justice. At Listowel, stuff removed from the house of Mr. Edgar, excise officer, by five men, has been restored and the men released. Several petty thefts have been discovered and the culprits freed to make restitution. Many unjust claims to land have been settled satisfactorily by the Sinn Fein law courts. At Allare, County Clare, no less than ten illicit "stills" were suppressed as the result of one week's work by volunteers, among whom abundance is the rule.

In consequence of these effective judgments ordinary legal business is almost at a standstill in many parts of the country.

A big cattle drive which took place at Multyfarnham, is being referred to Sinn Fein arbitration with the consent of the owner.

VICEROY SPEAKS ON TASKS FOR INDIA

Lord Chelmsford Appeals to All to Leave Hostile and Bitter Feelings Behind and to Concentrate on Future Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—The Viceroy made a long and important speech in the Legislative Council, prefacing it by expressing the universal regret which is felt in India at the postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit. At the same time he expressed his wish to extend a hearty welcome to the Duke of Connaught, who was coming in his place. The Viceroy went on to speak of the Government of India Act and the events of last year which had raised so much controversy; and he appealed to all to leave these feelings of hostility and bitterness behind and to concentrate on the problems of the immediate future. Much, he said, would depend on the manner in which the new councils and governments grappled with their tasks. There was work for all to do and many opportunities opening out for mutual service and cooperation.

With regard to the Caliphate agitation and the non-cooperation movement he said that the Indian Government had done all that was in its power to represent to the Allied Councils the views that were held by the Indian Moslems, and notwithstanding these efforts on their behalf the Caliphate agitators had inaugurated a movement of non-cooperation, which if persisted in must lead to discomfort to the community and the risk of grave disorder.

A Foolish Policy

His Excellency said that he was glad to see that everything pointed to this foolish policy being repudiated by all thinking men, and it was because the government had faith in the common sense of India that they had preferred to allow this movement to fall by reason of its intrinsic inanity. He had every hope that the sense of the community would erect an insuperable bar to the further progress of this most foolish of all foolish schemes.

The Viceroy then went on to speak of the question of finance. During the last month for which statistics were available there had been a considerable excess of imports over exports, but an expansion of imports was only to be expected after the great shrinkage caused by the war. At the same time there had been a reaction in the demand for Indian products from other countries. Those who drew largely on India during the war had now curtailed their requirements. Especially was this noticeable in the case of Japan, where domestic difficulties had resulted in the practical stoppage of the cotton trade with that country. The government was trying to find a European outlet for the surplus of cotton supplies in India. Another cause of the diminished export trade was of course the prohibition of the export of foodstuffs. On the other hand the restrictions on the movement to and from India of precious metals had now been removed and as regards silver the position was better than it had been before the war. The metallic reserve was now 58 per cent, a figure which could challenge comparison with that of any other country. The transition of the rate of exchange from 15 rupees to 10 rupees to the sovereign was now complete.

Problem of Labor

The Viceroy then went on to speak of the question of the condition of

Indians in South Africa and he felt sure that nothing but good would come of the investigation into the Indian question by the Asiatic Inquiry Commission whose report was expected early in next year. In connection with this His Excellency went on to touch on the important problem of labor, both international and domestic. India as a member of the League of Nations has been brought into contact with labor industrial countries, many of which were far in advance of her with regard to their labor conditions, which had raised some difficulties in regard to her association with them. The Viceroy appealed to all employers to do their utmost to work in harmony and to avoid strikes by cultivating a sympathetic understanding with their employees. He said that the conditions of the factories needed improvement and the workers were beginning to demand the right to a living interest in their work.

One of the latest designs to meet the need of mutual understanding was the development of the works committees, which enabled employer and employee to meet and gave to the worker some insight into the difficulties of administration. If, he said, the employers could bring Capital and Labor closer together and persuade them that their interest lay in cooperation and not in conflict, they would do more to better the condition of the workers in India than could be done in a lifetime of agitation.

The Viceroy finally went on to speak of the situation on the frontier. There had been a more or less important campaign with the Wazirs and Mahsuds on an average every four years, all of which have been occasioned by deliberate aggression on the part of the tribesmen. During the war these aggressions became more intolerable than ever and it was imperative to put a stop to their outrages. The lenient terms offered them were refused and consequently the recent campaign was fought which has resulted in the occupation of Waziristan. A railway was being constructed through the country and also one to Afghan territory and it was hoped that by the influence of communication and prosperity the Wazirs would learn a more useful trade than robbery and brigandage.

APPEAL MADE TO IRISH PROTESTANTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—An appeal has been made to the generosity of Southern Protestants and others on behalf of the workers in the north of Ireland who have been expelled because of their political faith and religious views, and a committee has been formed with headquarters in the offices of the Peace Conference, 13 St. Stephen's Green. Already generous subscriptions are flowing in, and prominent citizens promising support are testifying openly, in no measured terms, to the toleration and good will prevailing among all classes with opposite religious views, in the three provinces outside Ulster.

Protestants in the south and east of Ireland are holding meetings condemning the intolerance and reprisals which are being shown, and committed by their northern coreligionists. At a meeting held recently in Bray, County Dublin, a resolution was signed by the Rev. Canon Scott on behalf of 150 people present to the effect that they had much pleasure in testifying to the amicable relations between themselves and their Roman Catholic neighbors, hoping the same friendly cooperation would always continue, and strongly deprecating the disturbance of the good will, which ought to prevail among all Irishmen, by any acts of intolerance, injustice, violence or retaliation by whomsoever committed.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS GETTING TO WORK

Agenda for First Meeting of Assembly at Geneva, Summoned by President Wilson, Promises an Important Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The agenda for the first meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which has been summoned, in accordance with the terms of the Covenant, by the President of the United States, promises a full and important time for the delegates meeting at Geneva on November 15 next. Applications for membership in the League made by several states not named in the annex to the Covenant will be considered by the Assembly meeting on that date, and in addition, recommendations of the various active organs of the League will be discussed.

When the League of Nations came into being officially, on January 10, 1920, at the time of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, 19 states became members thereby; 3 other states joined by subsequent ratification, and 13 states, which had been neutral during the war, accepted the invitation to join the League, contained in the annex to the Covenant. China also became a member when the Treaty of Peace with Austria became effective.

The Assembly of the League of Nations, which is one of the organs of the League, is competent to discuss the admission of new members, to revise and pass on many of the decisions taken by the Council of the League, and, in general, to deal with all matters affecting the world's repository or moral authority in international relations, having, as its constituent members, not more than three delegates of each country of the League, these three delegates having a single vote.

Council's Meetings

The Council of the League is an executive body, composed of delegates of four great powers (Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan), who are permanent members, and four smaller powers (Spain, Belgium, Brazil, and Greece), who are provisional members. The definite method of selection of the latter will be settled by the Assembly. The United States, by the terms of the Covenant, would have been one of the permanent members of the Council, if they had ratified the Treaty.

The work of the Assembly and the Council is prepared by the Secretariat of the League, whose quarters during the organization have been in London, but which in future will be in Geneva, and will be established in the building formerly known as the National Hotel. Experts of different nationalities, who, however, are not representing their different countries, compose the staff of the Secretariat.

At the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly in Geneva, plans for the establishment of three permanent organizations of the League will be considered. These organizations are, firstly, the permanent court of international justice; secondly, an organization to deal with communications and transit questions and, thirdly, a health organization.

One of the first important actions of the League was the appointment, at

the London council meeting on February 10, of a committee of eminent jurists, belonging to different countries, to prepare a draft project of the permanent court of international justice, provided for in Article 14 of the Covenant. Meeting at The Hague, on June 16, the committee, after five weeks' discussion, adopted a plan which was submitted to the Council of the League at San Sebastian, meeting, and by it to all members of the League, and which will come up for consideration at Geneva. It is expected that this international court will thus, shortly, become an accomplished fact.

The permanent commission on the freedom of communications and transit, which will be created by the Assembly, is to insure freedom of transit on international ports, waterways, and railways. In January, 1921, at Barcelona, a special international transit conference will be held to deal with questions of international travel through tickets, passports, customs examinations, and so forth. A sub-committee of the provisional transit commission will meet in Paris on October 15 next.

With regard to an international health office the Council of the League has approved its organization, for the stated purpose of bringing about the cooperation of the various existing international health organizations. It remains for the Assembly to indorse the scheme for its constitution.

Important Duties

Independently of this organization, the League has already undertaken several important duties. It has established work, under the direction of Dr. Nansen, for the repatriation of prisoners of war in Germany and Russia. At the time when the work started, there were nearly half a million of these people, of whom about half were Russians interned in Germany, and the rest Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Czechs-Slovaks, and others in Siberia. About 60,000 have already been repatriated, through the League's efforts.

The first practical step toward that general reduction of armaments, which is one of the principal aims of the League, was the formation, at the Rome meeting of the Council, of a Permanent Commission on Military, Naval, and Air Questions. The commission will advise the Council on plans for reduction and will make recommendations concerning the manufacture of arms and munition by private persons.

An office for the registration and publication of international treaties and agreements is in operation by the League, in accordance with the terms of the Covenant, which provides that treaties not so registered and published, will not be binding. The publication of the treaties is made in the first Treaty Supplement of the Official Journal of the League. Other questions on which the League of Nations has taken action are those of the Aland Islands, Armenia, the Saar Basin, Danzig and the dispute between Russia and Persia.

MEXICAN LINE REOPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Chihuahua, Mexico.—Railroad traffic from this city to Madera will be resumed within the course of another month over the Mexico Northwestern Railroad. R. L. Hoard of Canada, vice-president of the road, spent several days here on his way to Mexico City, making arrangements for reopening the line.

ONE BIG UNION AS A FACTOR IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—With the actual launching of the One Big Union as an industrial entity—and this is expected to be consummated soon—Australia may enter definitely upon a new phase of industrial history. The best informed Labor politicians are awakening to the fact that they are confronted with an entirely fresh development, and they are beginning to display keener interest in the intensifying struggle between the One Big Union and the Australian Workers Union, the controlling political body of the Labor movement. For more than two years the One Big Union advocates have carried on their propaganda, but the organization as such has only just taken definite shape. The mining and transport sections have now been definitely formed and they consist of the powerful Coal and Shale Miners Federation, and the Victorian Railways Union and the Waterside Workers Federation, forming the nucleus of the transport section. In regard to the latter section, a somewhat peculiar position has arisen. The militant Seamen's Union, which was regarded as certain to join the One Big Union, has taken a ballot on the subject and to the surprise of many of their own officials has recorded a majority vote in favor of joining the Transport Workers Federation in preference to the One Big Union.

The branches of the Waterside Workers Federation, however, have agreed by ballot to join the One Big Union. The Waterside Workers Federation embraces stevedores and wharf laborers throughout Australia and the council of the organization, which has been engaged in framing the machinery, which will facilitate the transfer to the One Big Union. The interested union officials realize that a most anomalous position will be created if the waterside workers join the One Big Union and the seamen join the Transport Workers Federation, for it is obvious that a transport section of the One Big Union will be as ineffective without the seamen as a Transport Workers Federation would be without the waterside workers. The One Big Union officials are now trying to get out of this tangle.

MAURETANIA TO BE REPAIRED
NEW YORK, New York.—The steamship Mauretania, after completing her next trip to Southampton, will be put in drydock for repairs until February, the Cunard Line announces. The company's new liner, Cynthia, is expected to be ready for the ways in February.

Peter Jones Ltd. SLOANE SQUARE, S. W.

Any shop can say it gives Remarkable Value, and nearly every shop does say so. We mark our Goods in Plain Figures and leave them to speak for themselves.

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF INDIAN CARPETS

Calcutta, Delhi, Kandahar.			
6ft. 0in. x 3ft. 0in.	£	4	12 0
6ft. 0in. x 4ft. 0in.	9	2	6
7ft. 0in. x 4ft. 0in.	7	7	0
7ft. 3in. x 7ft. 0in.	12	15	0
8ft. 0in. x 6ft. 4in.	12	15	0
8ft. 3in. x 6ft. 3in.	16	19	6
9ft. 3in. x 6ft. 3in.	14	10	0
9ft. 6in. x 9ft. 0in.	21	7	6
10ft. 0in. x 7ft. 0in.	18	10	0
10ft. 3in. x 8ft. 3in.	21	2	6
12ft. 3in. x 9ft. 3in.	17	12	6
12ft. 3in. x 9ft. 4in.	28	10	0
13ft. 0in. x 10ft. 0in.	20	5	0
13ft. 0in. x 10ft. 3in.	20	15	0
FINE ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS			
Including some rare pieces.			
"BOKHARA"			
4ft. 7in. x 4ft. 0in.	60	0	0
4ft. 7in. x 4ft. 1in.	60	0	0
4ft. 9in. x 4ft. 0in.	65	0	0
5ft. 1in. x 4ft. 3in.	60	0	0
5ft. 3in. x 4ft. 4in.	60	0	0
"SHIRVAN"			
4ft. 9in. x 4ft. 2in.	60	0	0
7ft. 2in. x 4ft. 7in.	60	0	0
8ft. 2in. x 4ft. 8in.	65	0	0
"SAROUK"			
4ft. 10in. x 3ft. 2in.	62	10	0
4ft. 11in. x 3ft. 3in.	65	0	0
5ft. 0in. x 3ft. 5in.	62	10	0
6ft. 7in. x 4ft. 3in.	60	0	0
6ft. 9in. x 4ft. 11in.	65	0	0
"SARAZ"			
4ft. 8in. x 3ft. 2in.	60	0	0
"KASHAN"			
6ft. 6in. x 4ft. 2in.	60	0	0
"BELLOUCH"			
Very Fine Antique.			
11ft. 2in. x 6ft. 8in.	90	0	0

Special Offer—Hale Carpet in All Colours—Per 8/11 Yard.
Axminster Carpet—Heavy Pile Per 14/6 Yard. 27-inch Stair Carpet to Match. Per 14/6 Yard.

Brussels Carpet Squares For Hard Wear.
9ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 5 2 6
10ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 5 19 6
12ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 6 15 0
Art Carpets in All Colours
9ft. 0in. x 6ft. 0in. 2 5 0
9ft. 0in. x 7ft. 0in. 2 16 6
9ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 3 7 6
10ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 3 18 6
12ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 4 0 0
15ft. 0in. x 9ft. 0in. 5 12 6
15ft. 0in. x 10ft. 0in. 6 12 6
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WILTON CARPETS AND AXMINSTER CARPETS IN ALL SIZES.
RUGS AND MATTINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. PRINTED AND INLAIN LINS.

Peter Jones Ltd. SLOANE SQUARE, LONDON, S. W.

Ask Your Confectioner for PHILLIPS' CHOCOLATE
St. Ann's Street, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Northumberland, England.

Visitors to London will find at Redfern's Salons an exclusive display of

AUTUMN WALKING SUITS, AFTERNOON & EVENING GOWNS, WRAPS, CLOAKS & MILLINERY

Redfern's Sale of Autumn Walking Suits, Gowns, etc., takes place on the first Monday in January.

27 New Bond St. LONDON, W.1.
27 Conduit St.

Redfern LIMITED

"SWAN" FOUNTAINS

have a great reputation. Users look upon them as proud possessions. Every one is guaranteed to give satisfaction. List free on request.

MABIE, TODD & CO., LTD.

"Swan" House, 133 Oxford Street, London, W. 1.
Also at 79 and 80 High Holborn, W. C. 1.
97, Chancery Lane, E. C. 4.
88a and 204 Regent Street, W.

"ISTIC" LUBRICANTS

Ship Chandlery
Chemicals, Packings, etc., etc.

Arthur Lumb & Son
Atlas Oil Works
MALAYA

Tel. address Atlas, Malaya, Singapore.
Telephone 6111 Malaya.
Code Malacca International.

SCOTT ADIE Ltd.

By Appointment.

Inverness Cape

New Inverness cape, cut on new and graceful lines. An ideal traveling cloak, exceptionally light in weight, and yet sufficiently warm for traveling, and it can be obtained in various useful and becoming colors.

115 & 115A REGENT ST. LONDON.

Harvey, Nichols & Co., Ltd.

of KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON, S. W.

One of the Leading Establishments for Ladies' and Children's High Class Wearing Apparel and everything for Tasteful Home Decoration.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM TACTICAL GAINS

Increased Hope Expressed of Carrying Doubtful States in Which Are Involved Seats in the United States Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports from many sections of the country to the effect that in the last two or three weeks the Democratic Party's hope of success has slightly risen are not altogether based, it is believed here, on the optimistic forecasts of Democratic campaign managers and orators.

Indications arise that in several states, particularly those where the race is close and where there are elements of uncertainty, there has been a very apparent shifting of the tide toward the Democrats within the last month. The result is particularly felt in states like Missouri and Maryland and Kentucky, where the Republican Party made strenuous efforts to carry the election, not only in the interest of the expected "landslide," but also to launch a salient into the "Solid South."

Senate Seats Involved

The Republicans had hoped that they had a chance of carrying each of these states for the national ticket, and both parties have waged in them a bitter campaign. One of the reasons for the strenuous battle in these states was that in each of them a senatorial seat is being contested for, the Republicans attempting to oust a Democrat in Maryland and Kentucky, and the Democrats trying to effect the defeat of a Republican Senator in Missouri.

There are still elements of doubt in all three states, but the swing has been decidedly in favor of Governor Cox and against Senator Harding, and such information as is available would seem to indicate that the states named will be found in the Democratic column, their usual place, rather than in the Republican. It is also indicated that the Democrats will retain their control of two senatorial seats in Maryland and Kentucky, while the outcome of the Missouri senatorial contest is more doubtful. Selden P. Spencer may win or lose, but the margin either way is expected to be small.

The Democrats have concentrated the fight almost entirely on the League of Nations, in states which are normally Republican, but in which there is a strong League sentiment, it is doubtless true that the efforts to show that the stand of the Republican leaders on the League was "insincere," and also that there were irreconcilable differences between the supporters of Senator Harding on this question, have met with some success.

Main Result Unaffected

But while it is admitted that Governor Cox has made considerable gains in the last few weeks of his campaign, it is not believed that the swing has been anything like strong enough to change the main current of the political tide. The attempt to cause disintegration in Republican ranks by exploiting the differences on the League issue between the various groups supporting Senator Harding has in no way disorganized the solid phalanx. Such Republicans as Governor Cox has won over are individuals whose political influence is not great. The Republican citadel seems to have held fast.

It will be vigorously attacked this week by President Wilson, when he will address a Republican delegation of friends of the League that is to visit him at the White House on Wednesday. The delegation will be headed by Hamilton Holt, editor of the Independent magazine. The President is expected to dwell on the inconsistency of the support given to Senator Harding by eminent Republican friends of the League of Nations.

President Lowell's Stand

Most of these eminent Republicans, however, will no doubt stick to the party until November 2. There may be conflicts after that—but "victory first," is now the motto. The attitude of such Republicans is revealed in a letter made public here yesterday from A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, to Gordon Woodbury, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Woodbury, in a previous letter to President Lowell, had charged him with breaking his allegiance to the League of Nations in supporting Senator Harding. To this charge President Lowell on October 18 replied in part:

"You are, I think, quite mistaken in attributing to me a change of opinion on the subject of the League. I am still in favor of the League; and I hope and believe that after Mr. Harding is elected—which seems inevitable—this country will go into the League. The statement of the 31 Republicans says the same thing. I have never thought the League as it stands perfect. In my joint debate with Senator Lodge I urged that it was imperfect and needed improvement. I am on record last March as saying that Article X was fundamentally wrong, and I think so still.

"My position is that which it always has been, that neither the covenant negotiated by Mr. Wilson nor probably any that Mr. Harding will present to the Senate is perfect; but I was ready to accept Mr. Wilson's as the best thing that could be obtained, and defend the principle involved from erroneous criticism. I am ready to do the same now, and shall be in the future, but I have never opposed reservations."

Georgia Opposes League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MACON, Georgia—Thomas W. Hardwick, former United States Senator,

and Thomas E. Watson, former Populist candidate for President were yesterday nominated for Governor and United States Senator, respectively, at the Georgia Democratic convention held in this city. Both were nominated by acclamation and without a dissenting voice.

Resolutions adopted condemned the League of Nations, urged the support of the Cox and Roosevelt ticket, and the repeal of all espionage, sedition and conscription laws passed during the war; opposed compulsory military training and a large standing army; urged the extension of all available credit by banks and business men to Georgia farmers; declared for retrenchment and economy in the administration of both the state and federal governments and against the creation or continuance of useless and unnecessary offices and commissions; deplored and denounced the sudden curtailment of credits based upon agricultural products, and the declared policy of the Secretary of Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board in declining to extend credit based upon agricultural products for the purpose of enabling the producers to hold the same so that they will not be forced to put the same on the market as soon as gathered; condemned the practice of employing private counsel to represent the state in the collection of its taxes and revenues; demanded that the church and state should always be separate and distinct, and regretted that the "Democratic national committee" is holding the office to which the sovereign Democratic convention of this State nominated another distinguished Georgian and Democrat."

Harding Election Message

Democratic Administration Criticized and Appeal Made for Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Warren G. Harding's "final pre-election message to the American people on the eve of the national election" was made public here yesterday by The National Republican, a journal devoted to the furtherance of the interests of the Republican Party.

The Harding message was issued in the candidate in Marion, Ohio, and states the grounds on which he claims national support for his candidacy.

The major part of Senator Harding's message is devoted to an attack on the policies and alleged shortcomings of the Democratic Administration. The conduct of affairs under Democratic control, the Republican candidate said, threatened economic disaster in 1914, at the outbreak of the European war, and brought the country into war, in 1917, in a state of "unpreparedness," and after the war overlooked the needs of reconstruction while "devoting itself to the chimera of a world reorganization."

Senator Harding's program, he said, contemplates that the Republican Party should "afford equal opportunity for all," and "recognizes the evils of exploitation and profiteering."

In all measures to preserve equality of opportunity there must be recognition of the fact that greed and cunning must be held in check. If we desire to insure that true character and worth shall be given every opportunity to share in the advantages that the community can extend to its members," the Senator said.

Mr. Harding touched only briefly on his own program in international affairs. America, he said, can and must share its full part in world responsibilities, but there must be no sacrifice of "any part of the independence of the American nation." On this point he said:

"The Republican Party purposes in the realm of international affairs an association of nations as will most effectively further the aspiration for world-wide and permanent peace without sacrificing any part of the independence of the American nation. It believes America can and must bear its full part in the responsibilities of the world, but it always believes that America alone must decide what that part shall be. It goes to the people assured that they will recognize its superiority as an instrumentality of administration and that in the election now impending they will give it the certificate of their confidence and trust."

OREGON VOTING BY MAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon—Three classes of absentee voters will be permitted to vote by mail at the November election in Oregon as the result of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The privilege is extended to national and state officers, students and commercial travelers.

THOROUGH POSTAL SERVICE INQUIRY

Every Department of System, From Rural Free Delivery to the Air Mail and Foreign Service, to Be Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A far-reaching inquiry into the country's postal service with a view to its improvement has been begun by the firm of Willis B. Richards & Co., engineers, at the request of the Joint Congressional Commission on Postal Service, of which Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, is chairman. Mr. Richards told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that every department of the system, from the rural free delivery to the air mail and foreign service, was to be investigated carefully.

"We feel that we have the commission solidly behind us, and that, therefore, we have a chance to do a big piece of constructive work. As we were appointed only a week ago, we cannot yet make public our plans, for we have not yet had time to make any extended or detailed ones."

Expediting of Mail Transmission

"By request of the commission we shall begin our investigations in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago, and shall consider the construction of post offices as workshops rather than as monuments; ways and means of economizing in the cost of handling the mails; the civil service system, under which part of the postal employees work, and the parcel post."

"One of the first things we are asked to do is to examine the facilities for moving mail between post offices and trains. There is an enormous volume of that now being moved by auto-trucks. We have been asked to look into the practicability of pneumatic tubes, which were formerly used to supplement the trucks in a number of large cities, also to consider the advisability of constructing a large tunnel to connect the Grand Central and Pennsylvania railroad terminals in New York and another connecting them with the main post office, thus relieving congested streets through which millions of letters pass daily, and expediting transmission of the mails. We shall take up the question of government ownership of buildings in which branch stations are located and for which the government is at present paying abnormally high rents."

Parcel Post Problem

"The commission reports receiving charges that the parcel post interferes with the prompt transmission of first-class mail and proposes that parcel post mail be handled in bulk and distributed at the various terminals. The practicability of this we have been asked to investigate."

Replying to a question whether he meant to take up the subject of increased wages for postal employees, Mr. Richards said that undoubtedly that subject would come up for consideration in due time. He said further that investigation of the civil status of postal employees would lead to consideration of grievances due to lack of promotion, appointment by government officials of non-civil service men over the heads of those in the service, and other complaints. The firm has already had much experience in investigating government departments.

Mr. Richards expects to hold an informal conference with the commission when Congress convenes in December. "We shall be unable to make any report other than a report of progress so soon," he said, "but as fast as we come to any conclusions regarding recommendations we shall forward such recommendations to the commission."

PROGRAM FOR MEXICO OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Advices to the State Department reveal that the general situation in Mexico is improving steadily, although there is no change in the controversy with the United States, except that the present Mexican Government has given decided indications of desiring to modify the demands and practices of the Carranza régime. A State Department official yesterday outlined as follows the conditions under which the

United States will recognize the Mexican Government:

"As soon as conditions in Mexico are in such a state that we have assurances that Mexico's international obligations will be respected, that lives and property of Americans shall be protected, that past offenses shall be rectified, and there is a stable government friendly to the United States, Mexico's government will be recognized."

Roberto V. Pesqueira, confidential agent of the de la Huerta Government, conferred with Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, for five minutes on Saturday. It was learned. Mr. Pesqueira desires to establish communications with the State Department as a part of his plan for winning recognition of the Mexican Government.

DIPLOMACY URGED IN JAPANESE ISSUE

Commission of Federal Council of Churches Issues Appeal Against Precipitate Action on California Controversy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The commission on relations with the Orient of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has issued an appeal against precipitate action with regard to the California-Japanese question, and in favor of its settlement by diplomacy.

The question is regarded as of international importance and it is believed by the commission that California's legitimate ends can best be secured through Washington, with due regard for honor, justice and fair play, and an effort to avoid laws causing humiliating race discrimination.

It is declared that during the last decade the Japanese element in California has increased until it is 2.3 per cent of the whole, this increase representing 3.6 per cent of the total population increase; that Japanese own six-tenths of 1 per cent of the total acres under cultivation; that they cultivate on leases or crop contracts 3.3 per cent; that increase of the Japanese has been chiefly by births, which numbered 4108 in 1917 to 47,313 of whites; and that such facts do not warrant the assertion of agitators.

"The Japanese are asked to consider that the great body of citizens of the United States stands for justice and fair play in the relations of the two countries and in the treatment of Japanese in America. At the same time it should be clearly understood in Japan, as well as in America, that the question is by no means so simple or so easy of solution as extremists of either side usually represent. To set matters right, not only a new treaty but proper legislation is needed both in Tokyo and in Washington."

"The Japanese are asked to remember that because of their presence in California in large numbers, Californians are confronted with real difficulties that call for a real solution. Japanese have settled in several rather restricted, fertile agricultural areas, tending to form 'colonies' relatively impervious to Americanization, and where the white population constitutes a minority. For this 'colonization' the Californians are in part responsible, since the strong opposition of a different social group has tended to prevent their wider distribution. It nevertheless constitutes a serious factor in the situation. Some Japanese, it is alleged, have evaded the purpose of American laws, especially in the matter of immigrant smuggling. And there is also the delicate patriotic question of the double allegiance of American-born Japanese children. A considerable group in California earnestly desires to have these problems solved in ways that are at once honorable for Japan and safe for California."

MUSIC IS ESSENTIAL



Grand Pianos \$795 and Up
Upright Pianos \$325 and Up
Used Pianos \$125 and Up

Sold Under The Jenkins Plan
One Price No Commission Easy Payments

J.W. JENKINS
SONS MUSIC CO.
1015 W. 12TH ST.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
646 MINNESOTA AVE.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
927 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

For COAL Call
KATZMAIER
G. D. M. JONES, Sales Mgr.
Phones: 346 Bell, Grand—Home, Harrison.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE RESULT OF FAITHFULNESS
It is a significant fact that most of our new customers are recommended to us by those we have served in the past.

F. Warner Karling Furniture Company
2401-2403-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Samuel Green
Flowers Delivered to Any Part of the United States
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

APPEAL IS SENT TO COTTON INDUSTRY

Governor of Louisiana Asks the Farmers to Store Their Cotton and That Gins Be Shut Down to Help Stabilize the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Urging the cooperation of all classes of citizens of the entire south, Gov. John M. Parker yesterday issued an appeal which was sent to every Governor of every cotton-producing state, requesting that farmers store their cotton on their farms, and that gins throughout the south temporarily suspend operations until the cotton market becomes more stable.

"The Governor's appeal, in which he characterizes the attempt to force cotton on the market at present prices as almost criminal, follows:

"The one great agricultural crop of which the south has almost a monopoly is cotton, and, with a number of short crops in prospect, and the certainty that the world urgently needs cotton, it is almost criminal to force this crop on the market at prices far below actual cost, bringing ruin to farmers and thereby ultimate disaster to spinners and actual suffering to those needing cotton goods."

"The question is a serious one and should be approached with that earnestness which the critical conditions demand, and not from the standpoint of hysteria or lawlessness."

"Cotton and cotton seed are not depreciated in value if kept out of the weather. With present congested transportation and storage facilities, if cotton is kept in the seed on the farms, not only will the market be stabilized, but real lasting benefits will accrue to all."

"Bankers and merchants should cooperate in this work, which is equally important to state and nation, to producer and consumer. The present emergency requires the attention and cooperation of all classes of citizens in justifying the request for all to shut down for at least 30 days, or longer if necessary, in order that producers may receive living prices for their product, and in order that the great cotton industry shall not be crippled or destroyed."

"I deem it necessary to issue this appeal in the interest of the public welfare."

W. B. Thompson, president of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association, when the market showed signs of recovery yesterday, said: "The outlook is considerably more hopeful and encouraging. The partial recovery of the market is due to the general readjustment and better thought on the part of cotton-buyers. The collapse some days ago was due largely to fright, and the belief that the bottom had dropped out of everything. If southern farmers are able to hold their cotton and continue to hold it, conditions are bound to right themselves."

Meetings Called in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
TEXARKANA, Texas—N. A. Shaw, president of the Texas Farmers' League, one of the largest cotton

School Dresses for Girls
Pretty Regulation Dresses of very fine all wool serge, beautifully tailored, and finished with large, heavy embroidered emblems.

These, and Dresses of similar style, in wash materials, shown in many smart styles, in sizes 6 to 18 years.

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

New Winter Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits, Blouses, Separate Skirts and Millinery

Rock's
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

MONKEY
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
3150-32 TROOST AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Visit "The Old Cries Shop"
Novelties, Wedding Presents, Gifts of all kinds at
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
where you get some of the best cooking in Kansas City.
3204-3210 TROOST AVE.

growers in Texas, has issued a call for mass meetings of farmers in the various precincts and communities throughout the cotton-growing states, to take action looking to getting some relief for the farmers in the present depressed state of the market. Mr. Shaw indicated in his call that these meetings should formulate "demands for immediate financial relief from the Federal Reserve Bank, or by the issuance of bonds by those in authority in sufficient amount to enable the Southern cotton farmers and banks to hold cotton until normal conditions prevail throughout Europe and until cotton can reach those foreign markets that are needing it."

DETROIT EMPHASIZES WATERWAY BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—The Joint International Commission studying the feasibility of dredging the St. Lawrence River to open it to Great Lakes-ocean traffic closed its three-day hearing here yesterday with an inspection of the Detroit River, which, because of its excellent harbor facilities, was termed a silent appeal for the waterway. Enthusiasm for the project ran high. Manufacturing interests from all over the State presented testimony showing the amounts that would be saved if shipments could be made direct to Europe without breaking cargo at the seaboard. Representatives of the Ford interests told the commissioners that their company would establish its own ship lines across the Atlantic as soon as the waterway was opened.

The total saving to the State was placed at \$80,000,000 annually in the Board of Commerce. Figures of engineering experts, showing that development of water power accompanying the dredging would pay for the entire project by the installation of five dams in the St. Lawrence, were placed before the commissioners while here.

Members of the commission were entertained by the Canadian border cities opposite Detroit, where an equal interest in the project was displayed.

A Pretty New Gingham Apron \$3.95



The exact style is illustrated—of exceptionally good quality gingham in plaid design in blue, canary or rose. Surplice effect with sashes tying at the back; trimmed with narrow ruffles of white organdie. Exceptional values at \$3.95.

Jones—Walnut St., 2d Floor.

THE JONES STORE CO.
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo., Washington, D. C., Topeka, Kan.

Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
Autumn Showing of Millinery, Coats, Dresses, Suits, Wraps

FURS H. J. WILDE
Master Furrier
Diplome d'honneur de Paris
Also doing repairing and remodeling
224 East 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rock's
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery
1106 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TIERNAN DART PRINTING COMPANY
312-314 West 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.
CATALOGUE WORK
PRINTING
BLANK BOOKS
BINDING

MONKEY
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
THE HOME OF QUALITY
3150-32 TROOST AVENUE
KANSAS CITY, MO.

ULSTER CLUB TO AID THE LOYAL COALITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ulster Club of Massachusetts has promised its support to the Loyal Coalition of Boston in its endeavor to keep the facts as pertaining to the Irish question closely before the American public. After a recent meeting in which members of the Coalition assisted, the Ulster Club resolved to "extend to Demarest Lloyd and through him to the Loyal Coalition of Boston a promise of hearty support in the good work they are doing in enlightening and educating the American people to the evil of the insidious propaganda being carried on by the Sinn Fein organization in the efforts to disrupt the friendly relations of Great Britain and the United States."



A Stylish Wrappy Coat
of dark bolivia; silk floss embroidery on collar and cuffs; lined throughout with fine quality silk
\$95

Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut KANSAS CITY, MO.

Blouses of Unusual Charm
—That give a striking effect when worn with the new fall suits appear in overblouse style. The fabric is Georgette and the innovations in line and color are of pronounced charm—
Blouse Shop—First Floor.

HARZFELD'S
PETTICOAT LANE KANSAS CITY

Hadden-Woodin
218 East Eleventh St., Kansas City, Mo.
Autumn Showing of Millinery, Coats, Dresses, Suits, Wraps

FURS H. J. WILDE
Master Furrier
Diplome d'honneur de Paris
Also doing repairing and remodeling
224 East 11th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.
On Gilman Road at Thirty-first, Kansas City. All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones Westport 851

YOU CAN'T FORCE IT
FIREPROOF STORAGE
123
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FIDELITY PLAN
to create or enlarge an estate will interest you. Ask for booklet. Trust Department
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Visit "The Old Cries Shop"
Novelties, Wedding Presents, Gifts of all kinds at
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
where you get some of the best cooking in Kansas City.
3204-3210 TROOST AVE.

Women's Dress Boots
For Autumn Wear

A smart pair of Dress Boots should always be included in a woman's Footwear needs for Autumn. There are so many occasions and styles of apparel for which only a dress Boot is appropriate. These Boot models described are very much in favor this season, and are satisfactory both in point of style and service.

A new Boot of patent leather, with hand-turned soles, mat kid uppers, blind eyelets and covered low heels. Our price \$29.95 pair. At this price also is the same shoe in all black glazed kid.

Patent calf skin lace Boot with black satin de laine cloth tops, plain toes, hand-turned soles and covered heels. Our price \$15.00 pair. At this same price are three other models—a button Boot of patent calf skin with lace uppers, and all mat kid lace Boot with attached tips and a patent calf skin model with satin de laine uppers.

Grand Avenue Floor
Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS
CONTINUE DECLINE

Price of Raw Cotton Has Declined 50 Per Cent From High Levels—All Manufactured Cotton Goods Now Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Trading in primary cotton goods markets during the past week was disappointing even to those who had not looked for any very considerable movement of business. Demand was practically at a standstill and the failure of the trade to respond to the extremely low price levels named on certain branded lines of bleached goods, such as "Levi's" and "Loomis," and similar low levels on percales in certain quarters, led many experienced dealers to abandon their hopes of a revival of demand immediately following election. Opinion now inclines to the belief that no considerable resumption of trading will be seen until after the holiday season, and even then it may take some time to get under way.

The fact of the matter is that retailers have been able to maintain their price levels longer than had been thought possible in view of the very radical reductions made in primary and secondary circles. The holiday season is now so close at hand that it is not unlikely that the great bulk of retailers may succeed in postponing their big reductions on staple lines such as domestic, ginghams and prin. goods until after the holiday trade is over. The very low stocks that they have on hand helps to make this possible, since they are under no pressing necessity of meeting price levels announced in a few of the department stores in the larger centers, and can depend on the incidental business accompanying holiday buying to clean up the few remaining staple goods they have on their shelves without involving any special loss. How low the stocks of goods are in retail channels is seen in the practice now common among the smaller stores in a number of cities, of borrowing good from one's competitor if one's own stock becomes exhausted in any special line.

Cotton Prices Steady

Raw cotton prices are working toward a more steady basis but have not yet become sufficiently stable to begot confidence in them. The attention of the market has been diverted for a time from raw material values, however, and is being centered upon the possibility of reduced labor costs in the various manufacturing centers. Already some of the mills have announced cuts in their wage scale and the workers, as a rule, have acquiesced on the assumption that lower wages will mean for them more steady employment. The movement has now gone so far that a general wage reduction throughout the industry seems inevitable and speculation is rife as to whether it will be a 15 or a 20 or a 25 per cent cut. Present wage agreements in Fall River and New Bedford do not expire until December 1, and it is possible that delay in reaching a new general wage basis may retard any post-election revival of buying interest.

Curtailed production throughout the entire cotton manufacturing industry is rapidly reaching serious proportions. Not only are all the mills on a short-time schedule, but very many of them are closed entirely and many more have now under serious consideration a complete shutdown for the whole of November. The mills are now so devoid of orders that a temporary flurry of small lot buying cannot help them. They must have either a steady demand for goods in small lots or else a number of good-sized orders extending over a considerable period to make it worth while for them to resume full time operation. That sort of business is out of the question now no matter how low a price is named.

Manufacturing Halted

Fall River reports sales for the entire week of scarcely 5,000 pieces, or less than half a day's output, and this despite the fact that staple 38½-inch 64 by 68s are selling now on a basis of 9½ and 10 cents a yard, as compared with 26½ cents a yard during May and June.

New Bedford mills report almost no interest whatever in fine cotton fabrics made from combed yarns. Scarcely an order has been taken the entire week and even the inquiry for fancies and novelties has ceased, to a great degree. Many of the plants are closing down three and four days a week and some are idle indefinitely. A complete shutdown would be welcomed by more than one manufacturer, who is now struggling to avoid scattering his working force. The extent of the decline in this class of goods is seen in the experience of one local mill man who bought back this week some of the very goods his mill had sold and delivered some three months ago. The price received by the mill for this lot of goods was 41 cents a yard, but the treasurer was able to buy back the goods at 12½ cents a yard and is now holding them until a market shall be available.

COSTA RICAN COTTON GROWING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Costa Rica is going extensively into cotton production, according to Frederic Sobrado, who, with two brothers, operates a 3,000-acre sugar plantation, near Philadelphia, in the Tempisque River, in the department of Guanacaste, Costa Rica.

ANALYSIS OF THE
WORLD'S MARKETS

The New York securities market showed symptoms of a rise at the opening and for a considerable part of the day. Standard Oil of New York rose 31 points and Houston Oil 4½. About noon, however, call money was advanced to 10 per cent, after which the market declined. United Fruit lost 7½ points.

The bond market held steady. Cotton advanced sharply, said to be due to covering by the shorts. Attention apparently was taken away from the grain market for there was dullness in all grains, highs and lows being close together throughout the day.

PRICES TO GO LOWER
IS BANKER'S OPINION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
ROCK HILL, South Carolina—That the restriction of credit is not responsible for the decline of wheat and cotton prices, but that the poverty of the world, the low buying power of Europe, and the high exchange rates are the principal factors in the break of these prices was the opinion of George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, speaking before a gathering of business men here recently.

"The situation calls for patience and cooperation all around," he declared. "We are still interested in getting past this critical stage, this period between the period of war and the settled conditions of peace, with the least amount of unemployment and the least disturbance of all business that is possible. We want to get down to a permanent level of values gradually rather than by going over a precipice." Stating that he did not believe that the new level of prices and wages was permanent, he said: "If the present level of prices is permanent, the value of all money and all obligations to pay fixed sums of money will be depreciated approximately one-half. The readjustment of salaries and wages has been only partially made. A great many salaried people and wage-earners are still losers by the change. The railroads and public utilities have been almost ruined by it. Nobody has gained anything by it except at the expense of someone else, and it has thrown the whole social and industrial organization into confusion."

DIVIDENDS

A regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent and an extra dividend of 1¼ per cent have been declared on the common stock of the Obanow Corporation payable November 1 to holders of record October 25.

The Chief Consolidated directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents per share payable November 1 to stock of record October 15. This is the same amount as was declared for the previous quarter.

General Chemical Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock payable December 1 to stock of record November 19.

The Brompton Pulp Paper Company Limited has increased the dividend on its 140,000 no par value shares from \$6 to \$7 per share with the current declaration of \$1.75 for the quarter payable November 7. The increase will be paid out of the earnings of its American subsidiaries.

The Lee Rubber & Tire Corporation has declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Great Northern Paper Company directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable November 1 to stock of record October 23.

The American Soda Fountain Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable November 15 to stock of record November 1.

The National Lead Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 15 to stock of record November 19.

The directors of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the first preferred stock and \$1 on Class A common stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 22.

The directors of the Pacific Mills have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable November 1 to stock of record October 25.

The New York Shipbuilding Corporation has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 11.

The Emerson Shoe Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to holders of record October 26.

The Ipswich Mills have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to holders of record October 15.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.47½	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0846	.1920
France (Belgian)	.0682	.1920
Italy	.0377	.1920
Guilivers	.3057	.4020
German marks	.0143	.2282
Canadian dollar	.9075

ENOUGH CEREALS
TO SUPPLY WORLD

Secretary of Agriculture for the United States Makes Public Report on Breadstuffs Supply for the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Data gathered by the Department of Agriculture indicates a supply of wheat and rye sufficient to meet the probable European demand until the buying power of central Europe becomes much stronger than it is now. Other cereals will meet the demand, even on the pre-war basis.

Attention is called to the fact, however, that all cereals must be considered in estimating the world's needs and supply of breadstuffs, since all are in a degree interchangeable both in production and in use.

With the exception of certain European countries which are now practically out of trade—neither receiving nor exporting in quantity—the world wheat and rye production has gained slightly for the years 1918 and 1919 as compared with the pre-war period, 1909-13. All other cereals have decreased.

Before the war the closed countries furnished 15,000,000 tons of cereals to western Europe and the possible return of these countries to production and trade is pointed out by the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture as a matter to be carefully observed by American farmers, as they are sure to play a large part in the European supply and demand for breadstuffs.

Average Cereal Production

The average cereal production for 1918-19 was 254,000,000 tons as compared with 257,000,000 before the war, a decrease of 1.4 per cent. Twelve countries of Europe—Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom—show a decrease of 20,193,000 tons. All other continents show increases, that of North America being 12,711,000 tons, and of South America 2,417,000 tons. The total grain production of the so-called closed countries before the war was 68,366,000 tons of wheat and rye, and 51,153,000 tons of maize, oats and barley, Russia leading with 50,871,000 tons of wheat and rye and 31,125,000 tons of other grains.

A compilation of average net imports and net exports of wheat and rye by continents in the pre-war period of 1909-1913 shows that western Europe absorbs nearly all of the imports, amounting to about 16,000,000 tons. North America, South America, Asia, and Australasia furnish the exports in the order named. As western Europe furnishes the world market for cereals a study has been made of her production and trend of consumption. For 12 countries where reasonably accurate data could be obtained less than the normal pre-war amounts of wheat and rye have been imported in 1918 and 1919. Production decreased 13,400,000 tons, or 30.6 per cent, and net imports, 1,900,000 tons, or 13.8 per cent, from pre-war normal.

Substitution of Other Cereals

This decrease in wheat and rye supplies has been met in part by increasing the milling extraction, by substituting other cereals and by increasing the vegetable diet. No doubt Europe would return to pre-war bread consumption but her financial resources and adverse exchange rates limit her imports. Europe must depend largely on increased production to restore normal consumption.

The figures show that the consumption of wheat and rye for 12 European countries for 1919 was 43,500,000 tons, or 26 per cent below the pre-war average. For 1919, production fell to 20,400,000 tons, a decrease of 31 per cent, and imports dropped to 13,100,000 tons, a decrease of 13.8 per cent. The two principal factors which have particular bearing on demand and price of wheat are European exchange, the coming Argentine and Australian crops and the return of the closed countries to export trade in cereals. The weakened exchange of Europe will limit not only the import of wheat but other commodities as cotton, wool, etc. The present accumulations of raw wool and cotton, with weak demand, are further indications that Europe has not returned to pre-war consumption. Demand for these commodities may be expected to improve with improved European exchange rates.

NATIONS INCREASE
FREIGHT RATES

The British Board of Trade Journal gives a compilation of freight rate increases in 14 nations, the increases being computed on present rates as compared to 1914. The figure following the name of each country indicates the percentage of increase: Austria 390, France 140, Holland 70 to 140, Norway 150, Sweden 200, Switzerland 180, United Kingdom 101 to 114½. As compared to these figures the Bureau of Railway Economics states that the increase in freight rates in the United States between 1914 and 1920 has been only 67 per cent.

Steel Merchant—IVOR SCOT WINBY
Merchant & Manufacturers' Agent
Export and Import Business Transacted
Open to take care of Price Negotiations
4 CORTLAND BLDGS., LONDON, ENGLAND
Cables "Steelton London." Tel. 5207 Bank.

BRITISH WATER POWER
TO BE DEVELOPED

NEW YORK, New York—The British Government has begun an investigation into the water power resources, says the information service of the Bankers Trust Company of New York. A special committee appointed by the British Board of Trade and the Privy Council has reported favorably upon nine separate schemes of water power development in the Scottish Highlands. These nine schemes, it is estimated, would yield an aggregate of 183,500 horsepower at a cost much below the present cost of generating power in Scotland by the use of coal. The committee has recommended the appointment of water commissioners under control of the Board of Trade, to insure that British water resources shall be properly conserved and that all interested parties shall be treated fairly under future development schemes. It is proposed to divide England and Wales into water-power districts, according to the conformation of water-shed areas, under local committees whose duty shall be to secure the best development and use of the water-power resources of the individual districts.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The National City Company announces that the subscription books for the \$25,000,000 Kingdom of Denmark 25-year 8 per cent sinking fund external gold bonds have been closed, the issue having been largely oversubscribed.

Retail food prices dropped 2 per cent on an average, while wholesale prices declined 5 per cent in September, according to the United States Department of Labor statistics.

A syndicate composed of Estabrook & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., and Merrill, Oldham & Co. are offering a \$2,000,000 issue of the city of Portland, Oregon, harbor development 5 per cent coupon gold bonds, maturing serially 1923 to 1950, and offered at 98 to 100 plus accrued interest.

The Jencks Spinning Company of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, has put into effect a 15 per cent wage reduction, which has been accepted without demur by the operatives.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. announce that the \$6,000,000 Philippine Government 5½ per cent Manila port works and improvement bonds purchased by them Tuesday from the War Department have all been sold.

Sutro Brothers Company have received a cable from Amsterdam stating that the city of Amsterdam will issue 15,000,000 guilders 7 per cent bonds at par. Subscription books will close October 25.

Washington dispatches say that bankers of the United States now convening in that city are planning formation of an Edge Law Corporation with a capital of \$25,000,000, its purpose being to open markets of Central Europe to American commerce.

The Boston sub-treasury, which has been in existence for more than 80 years, was closed Saturday, the last session of Congress having voted to abolish such governmental departments.

Continued decline in the price of shoes was predicted by the delegates attending the conference of the Western Association of Shoe Wholesalers at St. Louis. Delegates asserted that shoe prices in general had declined an average of 35 per cent since last May.

The Victor Talking Machine Company has taken over 50 per cent interest in the Gramophone Company of London. The deal involves more than \$9,000,000.

The Elsmann Magneto Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable November 1 to stock of record October 20.

The Trenton Pottery Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the non-cumulative preferred stock, payable October 25 to stock of record October 21.

The Georgia Southern Florida Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 a share on the first and second preferred stocks, payable November 8 to stock of record October 30.

Dealing with the Australian note issue, the federal Treasurer said: Much has recently been stated in regard to the large amount of Australian notes at present in circulation. It is frequently described as "inflated currency." As there is nothing forced in the circulation of Australian notes, the use of the word "inflated" is likely to cause a wrong impression. Usually the inflation of currency is regarded as the issue of notes merely against the government promise to pay, and without a substantial backing of reserves. In the case of Australian notes there is a gold backing of over 40 per cent at present in the commonwealth Treasury, the balance being more than covered by cash and the best gilt-edged securities, with a margin of about £7,000,000 of assets over liabilities. The issue is on a really sound commercial basis.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR

Report of Federal Treasurer Shows That the Commonwealth's Status Is Sound and Future Promising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria—An accumulated surplus of nearly £6,000,000, including about £3,500,000 brought forward from the previous year 1918-19, new taxation expected to yield £2,760,000 for the new financial year 1920-21, and a vigorous immigration policy, were features of the Australian budget statement submitted to the House of Representatives by Sir Joseph Cook, the federal Treasurer.

For the year closing June, 1920, the revenue was shown to have reached £52,782,748, nearly £6,500,000 above the estimate. This great expansion was largely the result of the operation of higher rates under the new Commonwealth tariff, the customs and excise exceeding the estimate by more than £3,800,000. The next factor which swelled the revenue was the excess of £2,348,000 in the income tax returns.

Actual expenditure out of revenue for the same period was stated as £50,588,383, or nearly £1,000,000 in excess of the estimate. The surplus revealed by these figures has been placed with the previous surplus in trust fund for the purpose of meeting pension and war pension charges for the current year.

War Expenditures

The extent of Australia's war effort, apart from the huge casualty list, was made clear by the federal Treasurer in his budget speech. Up to June 30, 1920, the total war expenditure, including a debt to the Imperial Government, reached a total of £381,149,019, of which sum 18.6 per cent (£70,716,184) had been paid out of revenue. War loans raised in the Commonwealth represented £229,500,000 (since June the second peace loan of £25,000,000 has been oversubscribed by Australians, thus making a total of nearly £250,000,000 lent by a handful of 5,000,000 people).

Of Australia's gross public debt on June 30, 1920, several million pounds represent the value of permanent works constructed for the Commonwealth and of buildings transferred from the states to the national government. In addition there are valuable revenue-producing assets, such as loans to the states for soldier settlements, war service homes, and merchant vessels, representing in all about £40,500,000.

For the new financial year the expenditure is estimated at £68,872,578, as compared with £50,588,383 for 1919-20. Of this increase of more than £18,000,000, statutory increases such as war-loan interest and sinking fund represent £7,351,000, and war services previously charged to war loan represent roughly £7,000,000.

Estimated revenue is shown as £63,364,700, as compared with the actual revenue for 1919-20 of £52,782,748, an increase of about £10,500,000. The customs and excise revenue is expected to bring in £26,000,000, or £4,425,000 over the receipts for the last financial year.

Currency Issues

Dealing with the Australian note issue, the federal Treasurer said: Much has recently been stated in regard to the large amount of Australian notes at present in circulation. It is frequently described as "inflated currency." As there is nothing forced in the circulation of Australian notes, the use of the word "inflated" is likely to cause a wrong impression. Usually the inflation of currency is regarded as the issue of notes merely against the government promise to pay, and without a substantial backing of reserves. In the case of Australian notes there is a gold backing of over 40 per cent at present in the commonwealth Treasury, the balance being more than covered by cash and the best gilt-edged securities, with a margin of about £7,000,000 of assets over liabilities. The issue is on a really sound commercial basis.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has announced that it has received from the Treasury Department a large quantity of Australian notes, which it has placed in circulation.

OFFICIALS DISTURBED
BY PRICE OF BUTTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The British Government has agreed to buy New Zealand's exportable surplus of butter at 280 shillings per hundred-weight at the ship's side, or at the rate of 2s. 6d. a pound. The present retail price in this country, for last season's butter held in the cold stores, is 1s. 9d. a pound, and it appears that the local consumer must be prepared presently to pay 2s. 9d., or 2s. 10d. a pound.

The producer is doing very well, since he is getting something like three times the price for butter-fat that he was paid in 1914. But the consumer is faring badly and he is asking again, as he has asked many times during the last five years, why he should pay Europe's scarcity prices for the products of this land of plenty. Some of the labor unions are saying that they will refuse to handle butter for export if the price charged their own families is largely increased.

Government Must Face Issue

The point is of some local importance, since it is forcing the government to face an issue. If the local price of butter rises to the export level, milk and cheese must become correspondingly dearer, and then the labor unions, through the Arbitration Court or other channels, will demand increases in wages.

The government is at present paying a subsidy on locally consumed butter in order to keep down the price, but to increase the subsidy to cover the latest increase in the export price would cost about £1,500,000 a year.

Consumers propose an export tax on foodstuffs, the revenue so obtained to be used to reduce home prices. The government, which consists almost entirely of farmers, replies that an export tax would injure everybody by reducing production.

Ministers realize that the failure of wages to keep pace with rising prices has been responsible for much of the industrial trouble that has troubled and is still troubling New Zealand, but beyond making big increases in the wages of state employees and providing machinery for checking profiteering, they have not done much to improve matters. They ask their critics to point to any country that has been able to avoid difficulty and disturbance during the period of rising prices.

FOOD PRICES
HIGHER IN ENGLAND

According to the latest figures issued by the British food controller, food prices are now at the highest level ever recorded in Great Britain. A copy of the food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

	Jan.	July	Sept.
1915	18	33	..
1916	45	61	..
1917	87	104	..
1918	106	116	..
1919	130	100	..
1920	138	158	167

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

The food controller's summary of food prices, which has just been received by the British section of the Bankers Trust Company's Foreign Information Department shows the following percentage of increase over prices in July, 1914:

FINANCIAL CHARGE
AGAINST LEAGUE

It Is Said to Be Carrying on Propaganda for Drastic Credit Restriction Through Central Banking Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—International propaganda for "drastic credit restriction through existing central banking agencies" is being carried on by the League of Nations, according to charges made, says The Manufacturers' Record, which has issued a statement, on the authority of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association of New York, composed of a number of leading banks.

The statement reads, in part, as follows:

"The United States, where measures have been taken that restrict the granting of credits and put up the cost of

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH ROPER IS
BUILDING A LINE

Princeton Has a Wonderfully
Fine Backfield for Its Varsity
Football Eleven but Forwards
Are Not Up to Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—With the preliminary part of Princeton's football season over Head Coach W. W. Roper is preparing his team for the West Virginia eleven in the Palmer Stadium which will be the last game before Harvard is met at Boston on November 6.

Coach Roper is still busy building up his line, and although several stars at the guard and tackle positions, as well as Capt. H. A. Callahan '21, the Varsity center, have returned to the squad, Princeton's forward defense does not come up to the caliber of her backfield. The coaches are working to counteract this by shifting several good men from the squad of ends and backs to the center of the line and some of the new material is promising.

At present Princeton has just enough good linemen to fill the original line-up, but this leaves no first class substitutes. Captain Callahan is an excellent center and his passing and diagnosis of opposing plays is a great asset to the Tigers. M. P. Dickinson '22, a veteran of the 1919 varsity which defeated Yale and tied Harvard, and N. E. Thomas '21 are the regular guards. Thomas is also a player who won his letter last season, but he has been changed from center to guard this fall. He is still a valuable man for the middle of the line and can be shifted over to center when Callahan leaves the line-up. J. S. Keck '21 at right tackle has been the star of the line in all the games thus far. J. D. McCaull '21, who captained the freshman eleven three years ago, is the most promising candidate for the other position in the line; but he will have a hard struggle to keep his place in the Harvard and Yale games, for several of the new men are developing rapidly. T. C. Speers '21, E. R. Ruten '23, C. D. Halsey '21, R. P. Hooper Jr. '22, T. H. MacNamara '22, and A. C. Towers Jr. '23 are good linemen and any one of them may find his way into the big games next month. Speers, who won the hammer throwing championship of England at Stamford Bridge, London, last July while he was abroad as a member of the Princeton track team which defeated Oxford, is fast gaining the experience that will make him a fine player. Ruten was tackle on Princeton's championship freshman team a year ago and though he is a little light for the varsity, his aggressiveness and tackling make him a strong contender. Halsey, the varsity shot putter, has been changed from guard to tackle and appears to much better advantage in his new place. Hooper and MacNamara were members of the varsity squad last autumn and Towers played with the freshman in 1919.

The Princeton backfield, with such stars as D. B. Lourie '22, F. L. Murray '23, M. H. Garrity '22, F. D. Scheerer '21 and W. S. McPhee '22, all letter men last year, in addition to R. C. Gilroy '23, Edwin Stinson Jr. '23, J. P. Gorman '23 and J. B. Cleaves '23 of the last championship freshmen eleven, has already shown its ability to carry the ball in an open field. The Tigers have won all their opening contests by brilliant backfield work alone. The backfield coaches have done much toward the development of a forward pass attack. With Murray and Lourie in the backfield, both of whom are varsity sprinters in addition to their football abilities, the other backs sometimes have difficulty in keeping up to their speed in going around the ends. A. P. De la Rive '21 and Armand Legendre '21 and R. V. Raymond '21 are the leading candidates for ends.

Princeton's freshman eleven this year does not come up to the standard set by the 1913 team. It is light despite the fact that more than 100 freshmen are trying for the places on it.

SIDELINES

Although the season has not yet reached its big games in the east, every one of the big eastern college elevens has already been scored on. Princeton has had the least scored on it, namely 6, all made by Swarthmore in the opening game of the season.

There can be no question but what Capt. A. N. McMillin of Centre College is a wonderful football player and of all-American type, but considerable of his success in advancing the ball is due to the remarkable interference furnished by J. B. Roberts. The big Centre fullback is a veritable steam roller when heading the attack.

The time has come when the smaller colleges appear to be able to make things more than interesting for the big ones. Who would have thought 15 years ago that Brown, Boston College, Colgate and Washington & Jefferson would some day defeat Yale; that Virginia Military Academy would defeat Pennsylvania or Centre hold Harvard to a hard game, and yet there is hardly a season goes by now but what something along this line is happening. More good coaches and the open game have certainly been a great aid to the small college elevens.

C. B. Moran can now take his place side of E. C. Quigley as a National League umpire who is an expert in

college football. There are today few coaches who could, single handed, develop an eleven like Centre, and Quigley showed some time ago that he was not only a good major-league umpire, but an excellent basketball and football coach and referee.

Pennsylvania State College and Cornell University are just now engaged in a great race for the honor of scoring the most points. The former is leading with 204 to 170 for the Red and White, thanks to 109 points made against Lebanon Valley last Saturday.

Few games of football have been handled any better than the Harvard-Centre contest Saturday. R. W. Maxwell makes a splendid referee and T. J. Thorpe, the former Columbia star, is a fine umpire. They are in the same class with W. S. Langford, N. A. Tufts and D. L. Fultz.

SEEBACK SECURES
AN EASY VICTORY

Connecticut Billiards Star Establishes New High Average—
Franklin Defeats Safford

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING	
B. E. Rhines	3 0 40 1,000
W. D. Ricketts	3 0 32 1,000
Arthur Woods	3 0 29 1,000
W. E. Franklin	3 0 27 1,000
Orville Nelson	3 1 23 750
James Maturo	2 1 41 867
Charles Seeback	2 1 39 867
Charles Weston	2 3 37 400
Erwin Rudolph	1 2 29 323
J. E. McCoy	1 3 40 250
C. E. Safford	1 3 22 250
M. A. Long	0 10 16 000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—New high average for the tourney was set up Monday afternoon by Charles Seeback of Torrington, Connecticut, who lacked one ball of averaging 9 per frame during his 14-inning victory over M. A. Long of Los Angeles, California, in the opening game of the second week of play in the United States national professional pocket billiards championship tournament at Strauss Auditorium here. By a victory over C. E. Safford of Chicago, his third in the series, W. B. Franklin of Kansas City, Missouri, a newcomer in professional championship ranks, advanced to a tie for first place with the three undefeated veterans.

In dealing to Long his tenth straight defeat, 125 to 26, Seeback had high runs of 39 and 23, without a scratch or a safety. His best previous run was 26. The tourney record is 41, made by James Maturo of Denver, Colorado. Seeback ran into double figures six times in the 14 turns. The Connecticut cueist's record now stands two won and one lost. Long, the loser, has but one more game to play. His best run against Seeback was 9.

The match by frames:
Charles Seeback—0 6 12 12 7 10 22
39 4 23 11—125. No scratches. High Run—39.

M. A. Long—1 15 0 3 0 2 0 9 0 5 0—27. Scratch—1. High Run—9.

Franklin exhibited his usual well-calculated position play in downing Safford. The ambidextrous local player, who solved some hard problems, was held back by a number of impossible breaks. Both contestants had high runs of 19. The match by frames:
W. B. Franklin—0 16 12 4 0 5 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 12 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 8 8 4 11 0 0 0 19 4
2 1 0 1 10 4 6 6—124. Scratches—7. Safeties—2. High Run—19.

C. E. Safford—0 3 2 0 8 0 0 11 0 4 0 0
0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 11 19 2 0 3 2
13 0 0 0 0 2 2—104. Scratches—5. Safeties—1. High Run—19.

Referee—A. S. Mannassau.

PITTSBURGH AFTER
DARTMOUTH GAME

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania.—The Georgia College of Technology football team has been seen here for the last time, according to the athletic authorities at the University of Pittsburgh and it is likely that Dartmouth College will get the date next fall, as negotiations have been under way for some time to schedule a contest with another eastern college.

Both Syracuse and Pennsylvania are due to play here in 1921, giving the Panthers two more home games than they had this year, so it is likely that the first game with Dartmouth will take place in the east next year, then in Pittsburgh in 1922.

While it was known that Pittsburgh wasn't anxious to stage another game with the Golden Tornadoes the fact that they played W. E. Fincher, Flowers and John Stator in Saturday's game, in face of Pitt's protest that they had played more than four years of varsity football, hastened the end of relations.

CLARK WINS INDIAN TARGETS

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.—Jay Clark Jr., of Worcester, Massachusetts, failed to retain his Indian 100-target championship here Saturday, losing to R. B. Smith of New Jersey, who scored 96 breaks out of his 100 plays. Clark lost six of his 100 behind the new champion, E. E. Dupont of Wilmington carried off the 100-target handicap championship by downing 97 of his targets. He tied with C. B. Stickley of Vancluse, 40 on the 97, then won the shoot-off by breaking 25 of Stickley's 24.

HARVARD TIES SPRINGFIELD

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Harvard varsity soccer team fought the team from Springfield Training School to a scoreless tie Saturday afternoon in a see-saw game on Soldiers Field. Each team made several shots at goal, but the brilliant defensive work of the goal-guards held both scores down to zero.

COACH GORSUCH
HAS GOOD SQUAD

Wofford College Football Team
Has Best Material in Several
Years From Which to Build
Up a Strong Varsity Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Southern News Office

SPARTANBURG, South Carolina.—With 40 prospects aspiring for positions on the varsity squad this season, the Wofford College football team started out with the brightest outlook that it has enjoyed in a number of years. Coach J. F. Gorsuch of Ohio has a wide range of good material from which to select. The team has a strenuous schedule this season, only three of the games being scheduled to take place on the home territory. Among the fastest teams with which the Old Gold and Black men of Wofford will have to fight this season are Trinity, Furman, Oglethorpe, and North Carolina State, besides the strongest teams inside of South Carolina.

Wofford's line from end to end is developing into one of the best in the South Carolina this season. All worthy material is heavy, and this coupled with strength and the fact that the majority of the linemen are experienced men, makes the line a hard proposition at straight football.

The backfield is showing great improvement over last season. Every man is speedy. B. R. Turnipseed '22, known throughout the State last season because of his speed, is expected to prove to be a star in football circles this year at quarter, and he has some of the best all-around backfield men in the State to assist him. There is more weight in the backfield this season than the team has enjoyed for a number of seasons and it is well balanced. P. N. Simmons '21 is also a fast and valuable man at half. R. P. Berry '24 and T. H. Brice '24 are showing wonderful speed and ability despite the fact that they are both new men. They are both of the heavy-weight variety. J. D. Parlor '23, a last year's scrub, is also a promising backfield man and also possesses considerable speed.

Wofford is indeed fortunate in retaining its line practically intact from last season. Capt. R. C. Lucas '21, for three years a star end on the varsity squad, is starting again this season. T. F. Davis '23 is showing up in splendid style on the other end. The team has a good schedule as follows:

October 31—Clemson College at Clemson; 16—Newberry College at Newberry; 23—Citadel at Charleston; 29—Oglethorpe University at Atlanta.
November 4—Presbyterian College of South Carolina at Spartanburg; 5—Furman University at Spartanburg; 20—North Carolina State at Raleigh; 23—Trinity at Durham.

ESPERANTO OFF
FOR BIG RACE

Gloucester Fishing Schooner Expected to Make Fine Showing
Against the Delawanna

GLoucester, Massachusetts.—The fishing schooner Esperanto, "slicked up" like a millionaire's yacht, put out to sea yesterday to the cheers of every old salt in this port, bound for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she will meet the fine Canadian fisherman Delawanna in a series of races for the championship of the North Atlantic.

After being towed out of the inner harbor to avoid the necessity of beating against the wind, the Esperanto shook off the tug Southside and showed her nautical heels to crowds which lined every wharf and packed craft of every description. A short run, a beat back and a bit of sail shifting to let the home folks see how she behaved was Capt. M. L. Welch's way of showing his appreciation of the rousing sendoff and hearty Godspeed accorded the Esperanto and her crew. Then, with a following wind, he pointed Gloucester's hope into the nor'-nor'-east on the 350-mile course for the racing ground, apparently as confident of the outcome as if his destination were the fishing banks and a catch of cod. Gloucester's sendoff was as loud as every available whistle, bell and foghorn could make it, as long as it was thought the sturdy crew of the Esperanto was within hearing, and as hearty as a port whose interests are in the sea and ships could make it. The Esperanto was not Gloucester's fastest schooner; that was conceded. But she was nearly as good as the best, and in a good blow could beat any down east two-sticker afloat; of that the fishing folk were confident. This was the effect of some of the farewells, in which Mayor C. D. Brown appeared for the city and members of every craft connected with the fishing industry, hand-line fishermen, salters, strippers, packers and cold-storage men added. Captain Welch had received before sailing a telegram from Senator W. G. Harding, Republican candidate for President, wishing him success.

Replying to Captain Welch said: "We expect to bring Old Glory over the finish line in the lead, but if we do not our Canadian cousins will know they have been in a race." The Esperanto carried her four lower sails, malsail, and main topsail, foresail and foretopsail, when she cast off from the wharf, and, free of the tug, Captain Welch sent up his light stay-sails and jib to present virtually a full suit of canvas which fitted in yacht-fashion. In fact, it was the coarse duck used in bank fishing, but it held the wind quite as well as the finer ratteen of yacht sails.

All sail was set as the schooner

slipped out of view around Eastern Point, and with a fair start, it was expected her skipper would bring her to anchor at Halifax by Wednesday afternoon. Esperanto went out without sail stretching, rope or other tests, but Captain Welch said the run down would put her in trim for any weather or any competition which she was likely to meet in the races which begin on Saturday.

Both of the contending vessels are well known to the fishing trade of the two countries. Built for the purpose of fishing off the banks, they are of a very different type from the Resolute and Shamrock IV which recently engaged in the big America's Cup races off Sandy Hook. They were designed by men who have been noted for designing fast, seaworthy fishing schooners, and there is little chance of any of the races being postponed on account of too hard a breeze or rough a sea, as was the case in the last cup races.

MEMPHIS WOMEN
LEAD THE FIELD

Mrs. D. C. Gaut Is the Medalist
in the Qualifying Round of the
Southern Golf Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Memphis country club entries drew away from a field of 106 players in the qualifying round of the Southern women's golf championship on the links of the New Orleans Country Club yesterday. The play was led by Mrs. D. C. Gaut, of the Memphis Country Club, who went out in 45 and came back in the same number for a total of 90, thereby winning the low qualifying trophy.

Mrs. K. C. Duffield of the same club, went out in 48 and came in in 47, for a total of 95, and Mrs. J. Hodges, also of the Memphis organization, played out in 46 and back in 51, for a total of 97. Mrs. Gaut will be remembered as having made the semi-finals in the United States national women's championship tournament on the Mayfield Club links at Brooklyn, New York, a few months ago. Play started at 9 o'clock in the morning and was continuous until nearly 5 p. m., when all had completed the rounds.

The "baby flight" for players who never had completed 18 holes was won by Mrs. L. E. Moore, of the New Orleans Country Club, with a score for the nine holes of 98. The three Memphians were awarded the team championship at the end of the day's play, and in addition to possession of this trophy each was given an individual cup. Scores of the first 32 players to qualify with the clubs they represent are as follows:

SOUTHERN WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Qualifying Round	
Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis Country Club	45 45 90
Mrs. K. C. Duffield, Memphis Country Club	48 47 95
Mrs. J. M. Hodges, Memphis Country Club	46 51 97
Mrs. M. T. Beasley, Memphis Country Club	50 51 101
Mrs. J. M. Taylor, New Orleans	53 49 102
Mrs. T. B. Paine, Atlanta Country Club	52 52 104
Mrs. Ida Lesser, Ridgeway Club, Memphis	54 52 106
Mrs. L. H. Deck, Atlanta Country Club	60 48 108
Mrs. D. Lowndes, Atlanta Athletic Club	55 54 109
Mrs. W. T. Walker, Birmingham Country Club	56 53 109
Miss Mabel Dwyer, Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans	57 53 110
Mrs. W. T. Walker, Memphis Country Club	55 55 110
Mrs. J. Milam, Greenville, S. C. Country Club	54 56 110
Mrs. H. S. Gelsmer, Birmingham Country Club	58 56 114
Mrs. Mae Smithers, New Orleans Country Club	59 56 115
Miss Nellie Dwyer, New Orleans	62 53 115
Mrs. George Harrington, Atlanta Athletic Club	53 63 116
Mrs. T. T. Williams, New Orleans	56 60 116
Mrs. B. Humphreys, Memphis Country Club	56 61 117
Mrs. K. Earle, Birmingham Country Club	58 58 116
Mrs. T. L. Airey, New Orleans Country Club	56 61 117
Mrs. E. W. Conner, New Orleans Country Club	56 62 118
Mrs. R. G. Bush Jr., New Orleans Country Club	61 58 119
Mrs. W. S. Hanley, Bogalusa Country Club	59 60 119
Mrs. J. O. Smyth, New Orleans Country Club	59 60 119
Miss C. Tate, Memphis Country Club	64 56 120
Mrs. W. C. Caine, Bristol Country Club	61 61 122
Miss Alice Foster, New Orleans Country Club	60 62 122
Miss M. Danziger, Oakland Country Club, New Orleans	62 61 123
Mrs. N. N. Johnson, Rome Country Club	60 63 123
Mrs. F. Baird, New Orleans	61 63 124

PLATT WINS ATLANTIC CITY CUP

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—J. W. Platt, the North Hills golfer, won the chief cup Saturday in the annual fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City on the links at Northfield. Platt, who decisively defeated Maurice Risley, champion of the home club, in the final round, 4 and 3, was the medalist on Thursday, when he set a new record for the reconstructed course by two strokes with the excellent card of 74.

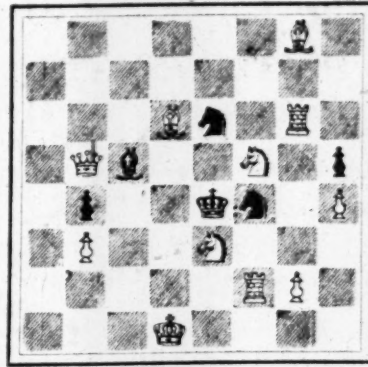
NO SOCCER AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—Plans for taking up soccer football as a minor sport at Williams College this fall have been halted by the announcement on the part of the athletic council that the necessary funds are not available at this time. Students interested in the sport hope to raise sufficient money by subscription among undergraduates and alumni to go ahead with the team.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 203

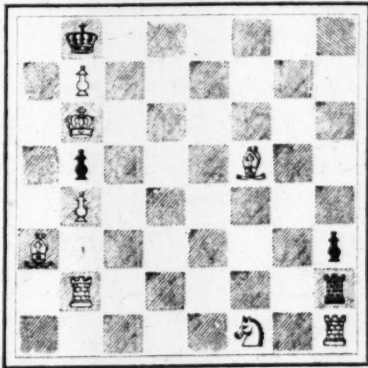
By Victor Mieses
Black Pieces 6



White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 204

By W. A. Shinkman
Black Pieces 4



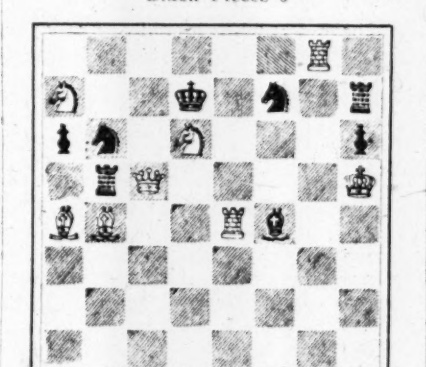
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 201.	R-B5	QR-QB3
No. 202.	Kt-B3 ch	QR-B3
1	Kt-B5 ch	PxRt
2	P-Q5 ch	B-K5
Prob. Comp.	B. G. Laws	

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
The latest Task Theme in the evolution of the two move problem is the "Queen unpin." The following example shows four lateral unpins with a flight square.

Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor
By J. E. Funk
Altona, Manitoba



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The Good Companion Chess Problem Club International announces a solving contest with 60 prizes for the best scores made in the solution of the problems in their October, November, December and January folders. A further condition is that solvers name the tourney from the type of the first five problems.

The prize winners in their last solving tourney (the Proctor Lacosta Memorial) follow: First, Professor Gino de Rossi, Perugia, Italy, 265 points, a perfect score; Second, H. Beechey, Sydney, Australia, 263. Sixty other prizes were given away.

Frank J. Marshall's Chess Club at 57 West Fifty-first Street, New York City, is to move its quarters to 146 West Fourth Street.

The Brooklyn Chess Club's New York leader in the continuous tournament last month was F. J. Le Count Jr., with 114 wins and 32 losses.

The Metropolitan Chess League of Boston, Massachusetts, will be represented by eight teams as follows: Boston Chess Club, Boylston Chess Club, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, Boston City Club, Bay State, Lighted Lamp and the new Suburban team. The schedule starts November 1 and will be announced later.

Of the two prizes given by the Edinburgh Chess Club, Scotland, for the best games played in their respective tournaments, one went to W. Gibson for his game against P. Wenman, and the other was divided between Miss M. Gibb and Miss Stirling.

The Australasian Chess Magazine requests composers to send two move problems on the new theme, showing four diagonal unpins of the white queen by Black interference, the black king having a flight square.

The following game was conducted at the Boston Chess Club, Boston, Massachusetts, in 1870 and won by New England's foremost player of his time.

11. P-B5	R-BP
12. BxRt ch	K-R
13. Kt-K5	P-K3
14. Q-K4	K-K2
15. Q-R3	B-K2
16. KtKtP ch	BxRt
17. Q-R5 ch	K-B3
18. B-B3 ch?	Kt-K4
19. Q-B4 ch	K-K2
20. BxKtP	KxR
21. QxKt	R-B3
22. Q-K3 ch	K-R2
23. P-KB4	R-KK1
24. Q-B3	R-K3
25. P-B3	B-Q5 ch
26. K-R	R-B4
27. R-Q	BxR
28. Q-K4	R-Q3
29. KtxB	QxP
30. P-B5	KxKt
31. KtxB	KxKt
32. Q-R5 ch	QxKtP
33. RxtKt	R-K3
34. R-KR	QR-KB
35. R-B3	QxRtP
36. R-R5	Q-R7
37. Q-KR3	P-QK3
38. KR-B5	RxR
39. Q-KR3	K-K1
40. R-B8	K-R
41. QxR ch	
42. Q-K5 ch	
43. P-B3	
44. Q-R5 ch	
45. Q-K6 ch	
46. R-B5	

OPENING GAMES
HOLD INTEREST

Rugby Football Season in Great
Britain Starts Off With Teams
Exceptionally Well Balanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Australian News Office

LONDON, England.—Although the 1920-21 Rugby football season had barely commenced, the meeting of the numerous leading clubs on October 2 provided some exceptionally fast and clever play. The most attractive fixture was probably that at Honor Oak Park between Guy's Hospital and Blackheath. In this game, 12 of the home players were South African footballers, and no less than five of the Blackheath team were English internationalists. Guy's had one English international in J. A. Krige.

Although the "Heathens" succeeded in obtaining a narrow victory by 3 points to 1 the match was a surprisingly even struggle between two strong and speedy teams, and, despite gallant efforts, neither side had scored at half time. B. S. Cumberlege as usual played a fine game for the Blackheath side, and brought down numerous opponents in a most convincing manner. Both packs were fast and skillful; but the winners were slightly stronger in the rear divisions, and, early in the second half, A. K. Horan got over the Hospital line as the result of a smart run. Although Blackheath have a very formidable fifteen, it is hardly likely that in the course of the season they will run up against many teams so good as Guy's. The strength of the Hospital is not in its forwards alone—although the pack is, in truth, remarkably powerful—but it has a fine scrum half and stand-off half in F. Bekker and J. G. Van Schaikwijn, respectively.

Owing to the fact that S. Cook did not "feed" him to any great extent, C. N. Lowe was unable to reflect great credit upon himself. B. S. Cumberlege did all that his high reputation demanded, and A. K. Albertijn, who has come to Guy's from Stellenbosch, the famous South African team, made a very favorable impression. H. Coverdale, who enjoys considerable renown as a scorer of goals, failed to convert Horan's try, although his performance at halfback was worthy of the warmest praise.

The Gloucester fifteen, which is this season a very strong combination, paid a visit to London, and obtained a sound win over the Harlequins by 2 goals (10 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points). The Gloucester forwards lived up to the traditions of their club, and, had the backs showed a little more understanding, the margin of victory might conceivably have been greater. T. Voyce, G. Holford and S. Smart, three international forwards, were the leading lights of the visitors' pack, and F. Ayliffe, the Gloucestershire captain, also did sterling work. Although somewhat out-matched forward, Harlequins held a slight advantage behind the scrum. A. H. Gracie's bright maneuvers being worthy of special mention. R. H. Hamilton-Vickers, the Wellingtonian, showed up well, although held in check by the opposition, and H. R. T. Wakelam gave a clever display. Harlequins were very persistent, but seemed unable to put the necessary finishes to their forward rushes.

The London Scottish team found little difficulty in disposing of Richmond, who could score only 3 points against 19. The Scottish were somewhat faulty in their passing, although lack of practice due to the early stage of the season may have accounted for this. The Richmond forwards did well against a really strong pack. Their three-quarters were not given an opportunity to shine, however, although R. Jones made some dashing efforts to get through on his own. C. M. Usher played with his accustomed brilliancy and scored a fine try, whilst D. D. B. Cook was also a tower of strength to the Scottish. Richmond improved considerably toward the end of the second half. R. H. O'Brien scoring a try after a smart follow-up by his forwards.

Rosslyn Park showed fairly convincing form when, on their own ground, they defeated United Services by a margin of two points. The Park team was well served by its forwards, but its rear divisions were somewhat weak. Wright was an outstanding player for the home team, which, in the initial stages of the game, and rather the better of play. The Services pulled up early in the second half, but, with Palmer and Howell running well and passing with accuracy, Rosslyn Park was able to win by 8 points to 6.

The London Irish, whose defense in these days does not seem to be of

the highest order, were obliged to admit the superiority of the London Welsh fifteen, who ran up a score of 27 points without response. The Irish three-quarters were completely mastered, their attempted aggressive movements being peremptorily

FRANCE CONSIDERS
NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Government Has Engaged Itself
Formally to Put Parliament
in Position to Vote the 1921
Budget Rapidly

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is often made a reproach to France that she has the habit of passing her budgets when the year has run a considerable part of its course, but this year the Commission of Finance is already occupying itself with the budget of 1921.

The government has engaged itself in the most formal fashion to put Parliament in a position to vote this budget rapidly. Of course, the rather fictitious deposit of a budget in blank, which has already been made, signifies little. No figures are given in this document. But it is expected that real estimates will soon be ready. Much preparatory administrative work has to be done. Francis Marsal has sent out to the various departments a demand that at the earliest possible moment their accounts should be forwarded and their needs defined.

Financial Reform Asked

That preparatory work is naturally the most difficult. With the best will in the world the Minister of Finance can do nothing until he receives detailed statements from each of the government departments. The Finance Commission under the presidency of Mr. Raiberti is determined to press for the execution of the government promises. The solemnity which the departments habitually manifest is not to be tolerated this year. It will be remembered that the last budget was not adopted until the middle of this year, but a thorough financial reform is being pressed for. So far the four departments of commerce, pensions, justice, revaluation, have obeyed instructions but there are others which are incoherently addicted to the habit of perpetual postponement.

The Finance Commission, realizing the urgency and importance of re-establishing on a sound basis the French budget, has expressed astonishment at this delay. The necessity of an early budget has been many times proclaimed. The government has recognized the necessity and is sincerely desirous of giving effect to the wishes of all enlightened financiers in and out of Parliament. The Chambers have received the assurance that this time a regular régime will be set up. The commission has, therefore, flatly informed the Finance Minister that the government propositions must be placed before it during this month. As the departmental budgets come in, the commission intends to study and to revise the various demands of credits and to prepare the reports.

Spirit of Economy

Indeed, so determined is the commission that the Minister has been told in plain terms that if the figures are not before it this month it will take last year's figures and work upon them. The spirit which animates the commission is the spirit of economy. Everything is to be cut down to the lowest possible figure.

Now if this economy is seriously to be realized, there must be no more delay. The demands cannot be allowed to trail along indefinitely month after month and then at the end, when it is absolutely essential that a belated budget shall be constructed, accepted hastily without proper examination. Such has been the case in the past. Such will not be the case if the commission can help it in the future.

It is too early to state whether this new policy will be successful, but at any rate it is not too early to note the new spirit which animates the body which is really responsible for the finances of France. It has dawned upon the members of the commission that France can never hope to regain the confidence of other countries, can never hope that the rate of exchange shall turn in favor of France, until there is a better fiscal system, a more serious effort to present a normal budget at the proper time.

The new charges that the country has so valiantly accepted, said Mr. Raiberti in discussing this subject, must entail on the part of the government a real effort to cut down expenses, and energetic reduction of the needs of the various departments to the lowest possible proportions. The government has a duty no less than the taxpayer.

The New Taxes

As a fact, the new taxes, heavy as they are, have been accepted cheerfully by the French people. There has been no agitation and no opposition although the demands of the government press forcibly upon the people and some of the taxes are contrary to all French traditions—namely the elevated income tax. But the country, though prepared to pay, is equally determined that its government shall curtail expenditure and shall abandon the lackadaisical methods that have been characteristic of French finance.

This means that state enterprise, state interference with industry, such as has been practiced, must be abandoned. The state, says Mr. Raiberti and the whole of the Finance Commission, must now change its policy. The reduction of expenses can only result from the action of the government as a whole and from its will to inscribe this policy of economy in the front rank.

The budget of 1921 is to be divided into two parts. There is, first, the ordinary budget of current expenses, which must be met out of revenue, and then an exceptional budget which must also be kept down. The two must not be confounded.

The impression of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor,

who has conversed with those who are responsible for French financial policy, is that this year a more serious effort than ever is to be made to deserve the confidence of other countries. Reliance upon international aid and even upon the receipt of indemnities from Germany, while not totally abandoned, is for the purpose of the production of the 1921 budget to be put entirely aside.

SOUTH AFRICA'S
NATIVE PROBLEM

General Smuts' Natives Affairs
Bill Will Be a Landmark in
Legislation, Providing for a
Permanent Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The natives of South Africa, constituting as they do the great majority of the population, have, of necessity, been the subject of much legislation in the past, both on the part of the individual colonies before unification, and subsequently by the South African Parliament.

As already indicated in The Christian Science Monitor, the latest development by the Union, in regard to this most important question was the introduction, in the Union Parliament, by the Premier, General Smuts, of the Natives Affairs Bill recently. Of the total population of South Africa, which was about 6,000,000 at the last census, for both whites and colored persons, the natives numbered 4,700,000 so that the preponderance of the colored persons is overwhelming, and the subject of their government has to be approached with the greatest caution and tact, and with a due regard for tribal customs and mode of living.

The Liquor Question

The question of liquor was tackled, in so far as the acquisition of native territories by the Union is concerned, when the Constitution was drawn up. Clause 151 of the Constitution makes provision for the transfer to the Union of territories belonging to, or under the protection of, His Majesty, inhabited wholly, or in part, by natives. With the knowledge of the results of drink on the South African natives, which is held by those best fitted to judge, and in view of the rapid deterioration of the colored persons when they can get hold of alcohol, the wisdom of this measure will be fully appreciated. The new bill which General Smuts introduced with all his well-known eloquence was received by members of every shade of opinion with, on the whole, satisfaction, and it was not necessary to hold a division on the second reading.

The bill will be a landmark in legislation, affecting the relations of the white and colored population of the Union. One of its provisions is the establishment, on a permanent basis, of a commission which will consider any matter relating to the general conduct of the administration, or to legislation specifically affecting the native population.

An Important Provision

The Minister for Native Affairs will preside over this Commission. If the Minister cannot see his way to endorse any of the recommendations of the commission, that body will be empowered to appeal to the Cabinet; should this step fail, then Parliament may be approached direct. Another important provision is the power which will be given to the government, if the measure becomes law, to institute local councils for any area in which the inhabitants are mainly aboriginal natives.

It is proposed that the native element on these councils should be very strong; in fact with the exception of the chairman, who may be, but this is not essential, a magistrate or other government official, they must all be natives. These councils will have the power to levy a rate of £1 per annum on every adult male native within the area, but this tax will be allowed for when the Union taxation is imposed. The revenue thus derived will be devoted to the amelioration of the natives in the direction of public works, education, the encouragement of scientific farming, and divers other projects, all aiming at the uplifting of the social condition of the aboriginal population.

Native Councils

The fact that the proposed tax for these praiseworthy services will be levied by bodies consisting practically entirely of natives is calculated to appease any protest which might otherwise have been made to the effect that the white man was seeking to impose taxation without representation.

The suggestion for the setting up of native councils is not a new one, for Cecil Rhodes, by means of the Glen Grey Act, started similar bodies in what was then Cape Colony. This was 25 years ago, and the results of this action have been so satisfactory that there is every reason to anticipate the successful working of the new councils, which the bill proposes.

LEGION POST AGAINST
MEMORIAL GIFT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina.—By an almost unanimous vote, Horns Nest Post, No. 9, Department of North Carolina, American Legion, goes on record as opposed to the acceptance by the national organization of the \$5,000,000 offered by the Knights of Columbus for the erection of a memorial by the American Legion to the American soldiers of the world war. A copy of the resolutions as adopted was ordered sent to the national commander.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS
ATTACKED BY LABOR

British Trade Union Congress
Proposes That Each Industry
Shall Be Made Responsible
for Its Own Workpeople

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—To those who have developed a habit of attending the great Parliament of Labor, the outstanding features of this year's proceedings were the very excellent way in which the business was handled and expedited, and the introduction of a number of resolutions in the way of new business. For many years past congress had come to be regarded as a holiday for trade union officials, where they could be assured of meeting old friends from remote industrial centers.

An atmosphere of unreality shrouded the general proceedings, the same reason being carried for many years, and any action that might reasonably have been expected was calmly forgotten until the next congress week. One cannot help feeling that all this has been swept away by the new train of thought that is fast taking possession of the Labor movement. One looks in vain for a number of faces that for long years past have occupied prominent positions on the platform—the seats generally reserved for members of the parliamentary committee.

New Members Appointed

The process of elimination has proceeded a step further this year. Three sitting members failed to retain their seats, while a fourth had to give way to another nominee from his own organization (who, however, failed to get placed). The records of the four new members show them to be nearer in keeping with the active, aggressive element than those whom they succeeded in displacing.

In a preceding article the Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor endeavored to emphasize the power of the machine in the matter of bartering for votes, pointing out the efforts of the miners, led by Mr. Smille, to fight down the pernicious practice. It speaks volumes for the extent in which the printing trades (typographical) wages in the Manchester district were at the rate of 1s. 11d. per hour, is that it does not apply to the Cooperative Wholesale Society's printing works at Longsight, where there obtains a 44-hour week, with a standard rate of wages of £4 14s. 6d., which is at the rate of 2s. 14d. per hour. Time and a quarter is allowed for the first two hours' overtime, and time and a half beyond the two hours; and all statutory holidays and as well a week's holiday each year are paid for.

Delegates Serious

There were other indications of the seriousness of the delegates; it is no idle thought that suggests to the student of social and political development to look to congress activities if one desires a glimpse of future legislation rather than to the political gatherings and petty functions of the two historic political parties. Of the new subjects debated and accepted by congress, one of the most important and far-reaching, and withal a seemingly practical proposal, was that proposed by Tom Manx, and seconded by Ben Tillett, the general secretaries of the engineers and the dockers, respectively. Like the demand for joint control of industry by the miners—since the subject was first introduced by the industrial council for the building industry, in a report under the heading of "organized public service in the building industry, being an interim report of a committee appointed to consider" scientific management and the reduction of costs—the proposal has quite captured the imagination of the younger generation.

Lack of Coordination

The proposal urges that each industry shall be responsible for its own workpeople, the strongest underlying aim being that of endeavoring to get employers to so regulate production, output, and the general conduct of their businesses as to minimize unemployment. It is emphasized that one of the causes for the discharge of large groups of men is the want of intelligent anticipation on the part of employers, the total lack of coordination between one employer and another and the seeming indifference of employers to the problem as a whole. Saddle the industry with the maintenance of a man and his wife and children, say the supporters of the measure, whether in work or out of work, and employers will take good care to arrange matters so as to keep their quota fully occupied. As at present arranged, what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and men sink to the lowest depths of despair in a weary tramp in search for work.

General Council Proposed

As was expected, the proposal to set up a general council was carried by a substantial majority, although opinions were fairly evenly divided, the opponents of the scheme maintaining that the sum and substance of the proposal as it now stood was to increase the number of the parliamentary committee from 16 to 30 and to give them a different label. This is hardly true, for it is also proposed to select representatives according to industry and will, besides, in a measure eradicate the system of bartering. Be that as it may, the majority at congress supported the motion on the grounds advocated by Mr. Bevin, that it was an attempt to get out of the rut; whatever its limitations it was a first step onward upon which future progress might improve.

PROGRESS OF DURHAM NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, North Carolina.—Nowhere in North Carolina does the Negro race

show to better advantage in business and professional life than in Durham. The Mechanics & Farmers Bank, which is operated by Negroes, shows assets in excess of \$250,000. The largest insurance company in the world owned and operated by Negroes is located here. This company employs 700 agents and owns its office buildings, which are appraised at \$100,000. The Durham Negro is also well represented in the professions and in many business activities.

COOPERATORS AND
PRINTERS' DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England.—Discussing the printers' dispute with the strike publicity committee, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned that while the Daily Mail and the Labor Press, as well as a dozen or more private Manchester firms, had conceded the 10s. advance asked for, the Cooperative Wholesale Society and the Cooperative Printing Society have taken an attitude which the printers are at a loss to understand. These two cooperative firms, it seems, while not connected with, and so not governed by, the Master Printers Federation, have not only refused to pay the increased wages, but have also turned down a request for a joint conference between the boards of the respective societies and the printers in their employ. It is pointed out by the strike publicity committee that although the society employs cabinet makers, carpenters and joiners, stone masons, bricklayers, painters, plasterers, and woodcutters' machinists at 2s. 4d. per hour, plumbers at 2s. 5d. per hour, hod carriers at 2s. 6d. per hour and builders' laborers at 2s. per hour, it pays its printers only 1s. 11d. per hour.

"During the railway strike," say the strike committee, "permission was given to the cooperative transport workers to carry on, and agreements were made whereby the society through the retail cooperative societies, advanced money or goods to the strikers during the engineers' strike last year, and yet they refuse to pay our members what has been admitted by more than one member of the Master Printers Federation as a just and reasonable wage. Why? Is it because, while not members of the Master Printers Federation, they agree with the attitude of that federation? The reply of the society to the statement that the printing trades (typographical) wages in the Manchester district were at the rate of 1s. 11d. per hour, is that it does not apply to the Cooperative Wholesale Society's printing works at Longsight, where there obtains a 44-hour week, with a standard rate of wages of £4 14s. 6d., which is at the rate of 2s. 14d. per hour. Time and a quarter is allowed for the first two hours' overtime, and time and a half beyond the two hours; and all statutory holidays and as well a week's holiday each year are paid for.

FARMERS MAY FEED
COTTON TO CATTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
MOUNT PLEASANT, Texas.—Several farmers in this section have announced that they will not pick any more cotton if the price continues at the present level or goes lower, and that they will turn their cattle into the fields. They assert that at present prices the sale of the cotton will not pay for the picking, and that they can reap better profits by grazing the fields. Other farmers are picking over their fields and gathering only the best grades of cotton, asserting that it does not pay to gather the lower grades. This will be left in the fields and the fields used for pasture, or will be plowed under for fertilizer.

HOTELS

EASTERN

Hotel Belvedere
Charles at Chase Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Fireproof, Elegant, Redwood European Cuisine and Service. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the satisfaction of guests.

DEWEY HOTEL

14th and L Sts., N. W.

Washington, D. C.

Convenient to All Public Buildings
HOTEL WITH HOME COMFORTS
Frank P. Fenwick, Owner and Manager
Business Men's Lunch 50c

Burlington Hotel

American and European
Homelike, Clean, Excellent Cuisine
380 Rooms with Bath \$2.50 to \$4.00
Five Minutes from Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Hamilton

14th & K Sts., N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

A Select Family and Transient Hotel
Ideal Location, Modern appointments and Home-like Good American plan.
Rates reasonable. Special rates for a prolonged stay. Booklet.

CENTRAL

HOTEL KUPPER

11 and McKee Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS

Recently installed, making the Hotel entirely fireproof.

European Plan \$1.00 to \$4.00 per Day
Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Petticoat Lane—the Center of the Shopping District

HOTELS AND RESORTS

CAFES

THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Wm. E. Smith
Venue Philbrook
Where only the choicest foods are served, at prices that make a joke of the high cost of eating.
GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Cor. Boylston and Washington Sts., Boston
Entrance, 4 Boylston St., Boston
Another Georgian Cafeteria at 22 Danvers St., Cambridge
—Near Harvard Yard

WESTERN

Rainier Grand Hotel
Seattle
WASHINGTON

You are invited to visit our collection of pictures on the Mezzanine floor. Many famous masterpieces are included in this display.

Rates—Detached Bath \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Private Bath \$2.00 to \$3.00.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$4.00 to \$5.00

RAINIER GRAND CO.
JAS. J. KELLEY, Manager

The CLIFT HOTEL
"Where Service Predominates"
Convenient to all points
American and European
Frederick C. Clift, Pres. and Managing Director
Geary at Taylor Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

Seattle, Washington
New Washington Hotel

with its superb location overlooking Harbor and Puget Sound, should appeal to discriminating Monitor readers.

All rooms equipped with private bath.
European Plan, \$2.50 up.
Operated by J. C. Marmaduke

Hotel Stewart
SAN FRANCISCO

Geary St., just off Union Square
New steel and concrete structure located in midst of theater, cafe and retail store districts. Homelike comfort rather than unnecessary and expensive luxury. Motor bus meets all trains and steamers.
Rates Moderate
Breakfast 50c, Lunch 75c, Dinner \$1.25 (Sundays \$1.50).
Further particulars at any office of THOS. CORK & SON, our special representatives.

Hotel Leighton
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
A R. JAQUITH, Manager

EUROPEAN
BUXTON
ST. ANN'S HOTEL

Situated in centre of the Peak District near Haddon Hall and Chatsworth.
One of the most famous Hotels in ENGLAND.
150 years old.
Patronized by Royalty.

Hotel Suisse et Majestic
MONTREUX, Switzerland
Up To Date
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION
Pension from 18 francs a day

Hotel Mirabeau
MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND
Family Hotel Pension
from 14 francs.
Madame Beranek, Propriet.

Norland Hotel
GRANVILLE PLACE, LONDON, W. 1.

An establishment of about 90 rooms, designed for those who desire comfort and refinement without the bustle, noise and expense of the huge caravansary. Situated in the heart of the West End a few yards from Selfridges. Elegantly furnished by Maple. First class cuisine. On pension terms from £4 to £7 per week. Accommodation should be booked in advance.

NEW YORK

Prince George Hotel
28th St.
Near Fifth Ave.
NEW YORK
Geo. H. Newton
Manager
Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York
Grand Tower—Street Floor.
LOCATED in the center of New York's business and social activities. Metropolitan in appointment and operation, yet famous for its home-like quiet and comfort.
1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and bath, \$2.50 and \$3.00 and up; two persons, \$3.00 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 to \$10.00. Rooms with toilet and running water, \$2.00.

NEW ENGLAND

Going Away!
SHATTUCK INN
Jaffrey, N.H.

Monadnock Mountain
ALTITUDE 1200-3100 FEET
OPEN ALL YEAR

Highest point in New Hampshire, near Boston. Well defined trails through Pine and Balsam Forests. Dry air. Modern inn, warm and comfortable. Saddle horses and auto livery. Game for the camera. Tennis, golf, boating, music, games, dancing. Circulating library. Autumn foliage. Fall fruits and sweet cider. Dairy and garden supplies from own farm.

Make Early Reservations for
Halloween Festivities
Plan Now for Thanksgiving and the Holiday Season
ELWYN S. MAYO, Prop.
(Formerly of Batchelder & Snyder Co.)
Three-hour Ride from Boston

Hotel Somerset
BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av.
joining the famous
Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms
with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted
for receptions, weddings,
dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Avenue

A Distinctive Boston House

The booklet of this exceptionally homelike, attractive house has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write to me of any way in which I may serve you.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

Exclusively for Women!
HOTEL PRISCILLA
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Rates \$2.00 and up per day
Private bath and long distance phone in every room

The Cliff House
Winthrop Highlands

Half hour from Boston. Attractive winter resort in effect. Labor Day. American plan, rooms single and en suite. Write or phone Winthrop 1851.

CANADA

One of Canada's Leading Hotels
The Windsor

Dominion Square, Montreal
European plan exclusively. Headquarters for Conventions. Centrally located. Service Unsurpassed. Rates on application.
JOHN DAVISON, Manager
Cable Address "Windsreal" Montreal.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"

The St. Charles
An homelike Hotel with the essential requirements of a well regulated establishment.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., LTD., Props.

MAJESTIC Hotel and Restaurants

Fronting Central Park at W. Seventy Second St. — the Motor Entrance.

NEW YORK

Delightful Vista yet surprisingly convenient to the heart of the Great metropolis.
Accommodations and service all in consonance with the high character indicated by the name and setting and completely satisfying the expectations of its clientele.
Copeland Townsend

Pershing Square
NEW YORK
A World Center of Great Hotels

Under the Direction of
JOHN M.E. BOWMAN, President

Many of the amazing interests and luxuries of 20th century hotel life center in Pershing Square, New York. Each hotel an Aladdin's palace of comfort, convenience and pleasure—assured by the combined efforts of a group of hotel managers among the best in the world.

The Biltmore
Adjoins the Grand Central Terminal

Hotel Commodore
Grand Central Terminal
"Get off the train and turn to the left"

The Belmont
James Woods
Vice-Pres.

Murray Hill Hotel
James Woods
Vice-Pres.

A short block from the Station

The Ansonia
Edw. M. Tierney
Vice-Pres.

Broadway at 73rd St.
In the Riverside residential section

Pershing Square Hotels
NEW YORK

Hotel Martha Washington

The Famous Hotel for Women (Just Off Fifth Avenue)

29 East 29th St., New York City

From our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$2.50 per day and up. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 60 cents and dinner at 85 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

Hotel Bristol

129-134 West 48th Street
122-124 West 48th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Courtesy
Cleanliness
Comfort

Homelike surroundings in the center of New York, at moderate prices.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Hotel Endicott

81st Street and Columbus Ave., New York City

Several exceptional 2 and 3 room apartments open for yearly lease.

Rental Moderate

ISSUES IN COMING GREEK ELECTIONS

They Will Decide, It Is Said, Whether or Not Nation Shall Indorse Great Fundamentals of the Policies of Mr. Venizelos

The following article was written specially for The Christian Science Monitor by one who is in intimate touch with Greek affairs and is in a position to speak with authority upon them.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Greek elections fall on November 7. They are the most important ones since the creation of modern Greece. They are to decide not only whether at the head of Greek affairs will again be placed the greatest statesman of Greece, but also whether or not the Greek nation shall indorse the great fundamentals upon which Mr. Venizelos' policies were founded. These great fundamentals are the honoring of the nation's signature to international agreements, reconciliation with its neighbors, and adjustment of disputes by arbitration and not by war.

Mr. Venizelos has stood uncompromisingly for the fulfillment of the obligations of Greece to Serbia; he has been the staunchest advocate of Balkan reconciliation and world peace through friendly agreements and mutual concessions. The opposition party believes in the idea of "safety first" at the expense of national honor. It trusts to the decision of the sword rather than to the conclusion of peaceful negotiations to establish peace in the Balkans.

These are the general points which separate the two parties in Greece.

A "Magnificent Record"

Mr. Venizelos appears before the Greek people with a magnificent record of great achievements. The entire Greek nation is of one accord in the government of Mr. Venizelos. Round Greece in 1911 scorned abroad and disorganized at home. By 1914 Greece had won the respect of the world, not only by her achievements in war but also by her attainments in peace. In 1914 every Greek, with the exception of the discarded politicians, acclaimed Mr. Venizelos as the greatest statesman of Hellenism since the days of Pericles. Then great events began to shape themselves with the advent of the world war. The rôle played by Mr. Venizelos and his party is well known. But it would help to clarify the doubtful reasons for which the Greek nation is approaching the polls in November, not united as in 1914-15 to bring back Mr. Venizelos into power, but divided in allegiance to him, if we review briefly the great events which have on the one hand raised Mr. Venizelos to the peaks of fame, and on the other have lost for him the loyalty of nearly half of the inhabitants of old Greece.

In 1915 the Allies asked Greece to enter the war on their side and send troops to attack the Dardanelles. Mr. Venizelos was in favor of going in unconditionally, trusting the justice of the Allies to take care of the legitimate aspirations of Hellenism. His opponents favored staying out as long as possible, unless the Allies made definite promises and agreements first as to the territorial integrity of Greece, and secondly as to the expansion of the Greek frontiers in the event of a decisive victory.

Royalists Enraged

The Allies, hoping to win Bulgaria by promises conflicting with the Greek claims, refused to come to any agreements with the Royalist government in the hope that Mr. Venizelos would come back to power and go in unconditionally.

In 1916 Mr. Venizelos fled from Athens, established a provisional government at Salonika, and declared war on Germany. The Allies recognized the Salonika government. The Royalists became enraged. A propaganda was launched aiming at misrepresenting Mr. Venizelos as an enemy of Greece and a tool in the hands of the Allies.

Thus the Greek nation was divided into two camps. The one with Mr. Venizelos as its commander was waging war against Germany; the other, with Constantine at its head, was neutral, although the king and his entourage hated the Allies for the support given to Mr. Venizelos. The results of this division were: the attack upon the allied troops of Athens in November of 1916, the blockade of Old Greece, and the allied ultimatum which demanded and obtained the complete disarmament of the Royalist troops.

At this point of the developments of the events in Greece, the Royalist Party was split into two factions, namely, that which included Mr. Pope and Mr. Euxialis, who advocated entrance of Greece on the side of the Allies, and the recall of Mr. Venizelos to Athens to assume the power, and that which insisted upon a war to the bitter end against Mr. Venizelos and against the attempt of the Allies to "drag" Greece into the war on their side. The bitter-enders were successful, and the result was that the Allies intervened and Constantine was forced to abdicate his throne.

The "Bitter-Enders"

The passions of the factions were so inflamed that the bitter-enders before the exile of Constantine, subjected the Venizelists to untold oppressions and cruelties. When Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens, he invited the Greek nations to forget the past and reunite in order to achieve the unification of Hellenism. The generosity of Mr. Venizelos failed to allay the passions created during the split. The bitter-enders endeavored to overthrow the government by all sorts of intrigues and plots. The government, fearing for the safety of the armies which were waging desperate wars in Macedonia, and later in Asia Minor and in Thrace,

took drastic measures against those who were responsible for the plots. Hundreds of Royalist officers who were implicated in the plots were discharged from their posts. Judges, clergymen and civil service men who likewise participated in the attempts to overthrow the government were dismissed from their posts. Thus the hatred of one section of the Greek people against Mr. Venizelos, which was incited by his Royalist enemies, was intensified by considerations of personal injuries sustained by hundreds of families of the discharged officers and officials, mostly from Peloponnese and central Greece.

Three Grave Problems

After the armistice, Mr. Venizelos went to Paris. During his nearly two years of gigantic struggle to win for Greece by his diplomacy what her King had lost by his blunders, the domestic government of Greece was left in the hands of the Cabinet of Mr. Venizelos.

Greece was confronted with three grave problems: the reorganization of the army, the provisioning of the country, and the victory at the Peace Conference.

The army had been demoralized by Royalist propaganda and divided into Venizelists and Royalists. After the expulsion of the King, hundreds of higher officers were discharged because they refused to recognize the new government. These officers plotted time and again and tried to spread defection in the ranks of the fighting forces of Greece. But Mr. Venizelos, in spite of all those grave obstacles, organized a splendid Greek army, the record of which is hardly surpassed in the military annals of Greece.

Greece had suffered untold suffering during the blockade. The country is not self-sufficient in food. The blockade brought the nation to the point of starvation. The Royalist Government accused Mr. Venizelos as the instigator of that blockade and won more enemies for him. When Mr. Venizelos returned to Athens from Salonika, he found the economic condition of the country at the lowest ebb. The government immediately instituted a machinery for provisioning the country, and for reorganizing the social and economic forces of the nation. In spite of the fact that for Greece such a task was new, and in spite of the fact that Greece had no experience in large scale relief work, known only to America and England, the Venizelist Government succeeded brilliantly. After the return of Mr. Venizelos to Athens, the Greek people had more food per capita than any continental European people.

Greece a First-Class Power

How magnificent were the works of Venizelos at the Peace Conference is a matter of recorded history. He has liberated a population of more than 5,000,000 Greeks, added extensive and rich provinces to the Kingdom of Greece, and raised Greece to the importance of a first-class power in the Near East.

The economic condition of Greece is better now than that of any continental European nation. The national debt of Greece after she shall have established complete peace, shall be equal to the total income of the Greece of 1914. And the total income of Greece in 1920 will be 4,000,000,000 francs in excess of the income of Greece in 1914. This achievement also is an unchallengeable monument to the genius of Mr. Venizelos and his associates.

And yet, not all the Greeks will vote for Mr. Venizelos next November. Nearly all the Greeks recognize that Mr. Venizelos is the greatest statesman of Greece. The mild opposition leaders praise his achievements in the foreign policy of Greece, but complain of many abuses and injustices done to the people of that country by the Venizelist officers. Mr. Venizelos, in his historic speech of September 23, in the Chamber of Deputies, admitted that his absence for nearly two years at Paris, the general conditions of unrest prevailing all over the world, the conditions closely resembling civil war in Greece, and the plots and intrigues of the Royalists, prevented his government from bestowing upon the people as good an administration as he desired and as he had given Greece from 1911-15. He pointed to conditions obtaining in other countries and indicated that by comparison the Greek people had fared infinitely better.

A Telling Impression

This speech made a telling impression upon the Greek people in general, but the opposition is still formidable. It comes primarily from the Peloponnese and central Greece, the home of the military and political caste of Greece driven out of the army and the political posts of the country on account of their persistence to bring back Constantine to the Greek throne. The second class of anti-Venizelists is the army. The Greek soldiers admire Mr. Venizelos and revere him as the greatest Greek statesman, but they fear that Mr. Venizelos' grandiose plans for a Greater Greece may keep them in the ranks for many more years. They entered the Greek Army in 1911, and with very few intermissions they have been mobilized until this day, without a prospect for a speedy demobilization. The third class of anti-Venizelists consists of those who are led astray by propaganda that Mr. Venizelos has failed to win Northern Epirus, which is so dear to the heart of every Greek.

The Royalists will try to make the return of Constantine an issue for the elections. The Venizelists will oppose the issue. Only the master-hand of Mr. Venizelos may succeed in avoiding a civil war which will be ruinous to the fortunes of Greece.

Mr. Venizelos in his speech mentioned just the question of the return of Constantine to Greece in an unassailable position.

"I will not permit the issue of Constantine's return to Greece to become an issue of this election," he said. "If we go to the polls with that issue, we shall give our consent that he who

failed to place Greece on the side of the defeated alliance before the armistice shall be now permitted to do so. Who can imagine that elections with such an issue will not result in bloodshed and in civil war? And how can I, the leader of the Liberal Party, assume such a responsibility?"

Bringing Constantine Back

"If the majority of the Greek people want Constantine back, they can have him. And the way in which they can bring him back is not by making his return a direct issue for this election, but by merely defeating my party. If the people of Greece want Constantine, they must defeat the Liberal Party at the polls. In that event, Gounaris would form the new Cabinet, and then he can try to bring Constantine back. Let Gounaris assume the responsibility for the civil war that is sure to be precipitated, if an attempt is made to bring Constantine back to Greece!"

Thus, so far as the Liberal Party is concerned, the issue of the campaign in Greece cannot be the return of Constantine. It will be an issue based on the record of the two parties. The Royalists have no record; they have no achievements. They will try to conceal their party's nakedness behind the cloud of Constantianism. It is to be seen whether the Greek people will stand by the party that made Greece a powerful and prosperous nation, or whether they will follow the leadership of a party which has no other prospect to make to the Greeks except to bring back a king at the expense of a civil war and the consequent demolition of that magnificent structure reared by Mr. Venizelos and his party.

SERBIANS LOOK TO WEST FOR EXAMPLE

Prof. Georges K. Staitch Says His Country Seeks Way to Prohibition and Other Reforms Through Western Teachers

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The way to prohibition, civil and social reform, and true democracy in Serbia is through the application and aid of Western intellectual progress and Western teachers, said Prof. Georges K. Staitch, chief of the section for charities of the Serbian Ministry of Food, who came to the United States as official envoy of his government to the recent meeting of the International Congress Against Alcoholism. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Staitch is also a member of the Serbian state advisory committee for the protection of children and, at the request of his government, has been investigating child welfare and social work organizations in the United States.

"Serbia, with the help of American and English relief bodies," Dr. Staitch said, "has passed the food crisis, and now faces the task of creating, through education, a unified national consciousness. The Serbs, Croats and Slovenes must be brought together, and this will be done through a common and general instruction in history, languages and the social and moral standards of civilization. It is known that the war brought great misery to Serbia, but out of it came the liberation of peoples formerly under the domination of Austria, Hungary and Germany. With 90 per cent of her population in the country districts, Serbia has a high percentage of illiteracy, and it is this percentage that must be reduced."

Dangers of Alcoholism

Dr. Staitch said that before the war the Good Templars and other groups of educated men had worked to spread the doctrine of nationality and to awake the public to the dangers of alcoholism. With the war, however, endeavors had to be turned into military channels, but, at the same time, Western influence and knowledge entered into Serbian life. Since the war this influence has remained because of Serbia's need for it, and now the country's future depends to a large extent on the example and advice of the West.

Three ways to aid temperance and prohibition in Serbia were pointed out by Dr. Staitch. Intelligent instruction of Serbians in the United States on the benefits of prohibition, so that they may carry the truth back to their country, was the first proposal. He is aiding this at present through the translation of English articles on prohibition into Serbian for circulation among Serbians in the United States. The second way that Dr. Staitch sees is through work of Americans in Serbia, and the third the education of the young and dissemination of the truths of prohibition as found in the United States.

Progress Found Difficult

"The majority of Serbians are ignorant through no fault of their own," he went on. "Held down and restricted before the war, progress was difficult. Intellectualism was curbed and could not help. Despair, unrest and repression warped the moral conceptions of the people. The result of this must now be wiped out through a national pride which sets high standards and moves every Serb to hold to them and glory in them."

Dr. Staitch said that his country is already exporting some of its production, but in view of the present rate of exchange is finding importation impossible. This, he feels, is preventing the purchase of materials with which to develop the nation's resources. The last two harvests have been good, Dr. Staitch said, especially the fruit output, much of which is going to Czechoslovakia and Austria.

When asked what message he could carry back to his government, Dr. Staitch said that he would make an official report of the recent congress

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE

LOS GATOS CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE
Modern home on 28 acres, 12 miles, apricots, etc.; 4 natural lakes; fine climate; \$90,000; 110 miles from San Francisco. Phone 2004. YOUNG & PARKER, 919 Kohn Bldg., San Francisco.

FOR SALE

Coal Mine—Sale or Lease
900 ACRES, Kentucky. Straight Creek Seam, 5 workable seams, 12 mine cars, 2 miles, shute, scales, tipple, etc., 16 good houses, side track for loading three grades coal, truckage for twenty car a day operation; loading on 15, 16, 17, 18, one mile from good water, price \$125,000; terms, or to reliable parties will lease on 20-cent royalty. W. B. DAVIES, 207 Masonic Temple, Third and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED hotel waitresses may obtain employment for the winter in California; the wages are \$4.00 per month with room and board; a rebate of \$25.00 on the outward railroad fare will be made by the hotel; in which case they will be employed at the end of the season; one full day of each week; contracts now being made; write at once to the Secretary, American Hotel Association, Box 0, Pasadena, Calif.

WANTED—Experienced Protestant nursemaid, 12 St. Roman Terrace, New Haven, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—TEACHER, understands children, English branches, highest references; little girl preferred. Miss Welch, 420 W. 123 St., N. Y. C.

REFINED colored lady would like employment in Protestant home; good references; honest and reliable. Tel. Back Bay (Boston) 728-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Position as an accountant or office executive; an thoroughly trained in all branches of accounting; also thoroughly trained in finance. P-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGLAND

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

THE NURSERY HOTEL

Ideal holiday home for Children under their governesses or nurses. For particulars apply to the Proprietress.

WANTED—Trustworthy housemaid; 2 ladies; 2 maids kept; small quiet regular comfortable home. Mrs. Small, 11 Elmwood Rd., Bexhill on Sea.

BOURNEMOUTH

WANTED—Position as an accountant or office executive; an thoroughly trained in all branches of accounting; also thoroughly trained in finance. P-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Board and Residence

SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE

BOURNEMOUTH—"Clarendon Mansions," private Hotel, near West Station. Moderate terms. Comfortable and "under personal supervision" of Proprietress.

BOURNEMOUTH—"Berkswell," high class Pension, in own grounds, on the West Cliff. Near sea. Trans. Winter Gardens, etc. Terms moderate. Mrs. BRIDGMAN KING.

COURT CONDEMN

THE NIGHT RIDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MOULTREE, Georgia—"That spirit which defies law and order, would unshackle destruction, would menace life and property, would imperil our homes and our affairs, and would take away the happiness and well-being of our people," declared Judge W. E. Thomas, recently before the adjournment of his court, in which he commented on the action of the so-called "night riders" in their campaign to secure higher prices for cotton.

"We have noticed press accounts of lawlessness in different parts of the nation, involving throwing of bombs and destruction of human life; we have noticed accounts of the burning of thousands of bales of cotton, the lawless destruction of cotton gins, the dynamiting of dipping vats and other evidences of violence designed against the property of others by the so-called night riders. In the midst of this spirit of restlessness, which seems world-wide, we wonder how we are to be able to save the integrity of the commonwealth."

"Let the majesty of the law and its enforcement be a part of the text of every minister of the gospel, in every lesson he teaches. Without the law his ministry is a failure. Let the law's supremacy be of first importance. Let it be taught in every school in Georgia, and let it be the by-word around the fireside of every man who loves his country. Let us restore our affairs to the ideals of our forefathers. Let the law be supreme."

"The barrier which divides civilization from the primal jungle is the law; it is the might of the law, wisely and fearlessly administered; it is the respect for the obedience of the law on the part of the members of society that keeps the fetid breath of anarchy from our cheeks."

NEW CHICAGO RIVER BRIDGE IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Completion of the new bascule bridge across the Chicago River from Franklin Street to Orleans Street, was celebrated Saturday, when the structure was thrown open to traffic. The latest link between the north and south sides of the city, which has been in course of construction for the past two years, is an integral part of the plans for the new urban railway station, with its approaches, now in course of construction, and is also a part of the plan of the Chicago City Plan Commission. Relief of traffic congestion, by means of the many approaches to the new bridge, is expected by the engineers who planned the work.

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

R. FANCOTE
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
195 and 197, Dudley Road
BIRMINGHAM

BRISTOL

COMFORTABLE HOUSE, or rooms, furn., facing sea and south; available end of Sept. Ashmead, Stanton Sands, Braintree, N. Devon.

BRIGHTON

Good Printing and High Class Stationery. PARSONS'S LIBRARY, 202 Eastern Rd., Brighton. Tel. 420 K. T.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED
Private Hotel, 55 and 57 Brunswick Place, Hove. Tel. 2903 Hove. THE MISSISS CRABBE.

BRISTOL

LADIES' and Children's Millinery—Costumes from 3/6 gns.; dressmaking in all its branches. FAYNCE, 33 Queen Rd., Bristol.

BROMLEY, KENT

ARTHUR ALLEN, Printer, Stationer & Bookbinder, 51 High St., Bromley.

CHELTENHAM

Miss C. Bartlett—FLORIST
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS
CARTERS TESTED SEEDS
BULBS—ROSES—BOUQUETS
THE PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM

DERBY

Try our Stainless Cutlery
A Boon to the Housewife
T. R. WATKINS
Goldsmith & Jeweller
26, Green Lane, DERBY

DERBYSHIRE

R. B. HALL
Printer & Account Book Maker
SWADLINCOTE
Lecture Printing a Specialty
Prompt deliveries always. Carriage paid.

DURHAM

BAIN
GROCER AND CONFECTIONER
16 St. John's Terrace
South Shields

For Good Printing
ROBERT KELLY, LTD.
Ellison St. West
GATESHEAD
Tel. 83 Gateshead. Established 1840.

ECCELS, LANCAIRE

FRANK CURTIS
The Cruescent Supply Co.
27 Gilders Road, Eccles.
Specialists in Blouses, Skirts, Children's Frocks, etc.

HARROGATE

MASTERS'
HARROGATE
3 BEULAH ST., HARROGATE
BRANCHES: 4 Crescent Road, Harrogate; 25a James Street, Harrogate.

LEEDS

E. BARROWS & SON
FOOTWEAR
to your measure immediately
by the Pedigree System
19 Commercial Street, LEEDS

Haiste & Son
Gentlemen's Outfitters
63 Vicar Lane
Corner of Queen Victoria St.
LEEDS

TAPP & TOOTHILL LTD.
For Office and Library Furniture
26, WELLINGTON ST., LEEDS.
PRINTING AND STATIONERY
STERNBERG & CO. LTD.
Top of Albion St., Leeds. Phone LEEDS 2428.

CARTER AND FRANKLAND
Painters and Decorators
Hartlepool, Leeds. Tel. Leeds 25180

LIVERPOOL

Helena Dailey
Tailor, 33 Hardman St. Velour Hats from 5/6d.
Phone Royal 2167

F. F. HUDSON
Hand Bags, Dressing Cases, etc.
Repair work a specialty.
15A Randolph Street, Liverpool.
The Book Bag.

ROBERTS BROTHERS
20 Church Street, Liverpool
PLUMBERS, DECORATORS, JOINERS AND ESTATE AGENTS
Property economically managed.
Telephone 5062 Royal.

LONDON

CYCLE DEPOT
W. SCOTT
319 Upper Richmond Road
East Sheen S. W. 16
Cycle and Motor Cycle Accessories in Stock

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS AND
Breeches Makers
23 Bucklersbury

Three doors from the Mansion House—Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Bank 8000

EDWARD KENT LTD.
SHIRT AND COLLAR SPECIALIST
70, Cannon Street, LONDON, E. C.
Phone City 5009

ENGLAND

LONDON

Belle Small
Furrier & Ladies' Tailor
Specialist in Remodelling
59 George Street, Baker Street, W. 1.

GLADOLA RESTAURANT
Lunches, Light Refreshments, Dinners
44 SOUTH MOLTON STREET

"Ye Olde English Rose."
6 Holland Street, Kensington
"Ye Home Made Shoppe"
Lunches, Light Refreshments, Dinners
HOME MADE CAKES, CHOCOLATES AND PRESERVES A SPECIALTY
Phone: Park 8894

Cretonne Cafe
Light Suppers
Wednesdays—147, Sloane St. (N. So.)
Lunches, Dinners, Light Refreshments
Open Daily Including Sundays
Until 9 P. M.
30, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1.

MADAME GUNTER
Evening and Day Dresses
and Tailor-made.
MODERATE PRICES
136, Sloane Street. Phone: Vic. 3504.

Gothorpe Court Dressmaker
Tea Gowns
Day and Evening
Coats and Skirts, etc.
82, GLOUCESTER ROAD, S. W. 7.
Near Gloucester Rd. Station
Telephone No. M. 5141

MRS. EVERSHED
8 So. Molton St., Bond St.
Needlecraft
Designs made.
Embroidery started.

F. H. Salisbury
Bespoke Costumes
excellently cut and charge
reasonable.
PHONE 5406 MAYFAIR
89 Great Portland Street,
Oxford Circus, W. 1.

ISABEL CAMM
Show Room—14, Maitland Road,
Barnes, S. W. 13.
Tel. 411 Hamersmith
Children's daily day and party
frocks and ladies' lingerie

DRESSMAKING
A. L. TRUSCOTT
10, Cornwallis Rd., N. 18
From Harrods & Debenhams

C. F. FINNERN
Ladies Tailor and
Court Dressmaker
6, Hanover Street LONDON, W.

ECONOMY IN DRESS
Don't buy new but send your
Gloves, Blouses, Gowns and Costumes
to be Dry Cleaned like new to
J. FAREY & CO.
57 South Molton Street, London, W.
Telephone 5348 Mayfair

Invisible Mending Co.
Probably the only Original French house in
London—Established 35 Years.
Irresistible mending in all clothes, table linen, etc.
108, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1. No branches.

"NICOLETTE"
Millinery
INEXPENSIVE
MODELS
131 Church Rd., Barnes

PETER JONES, LTD.
FORMERLY J. R. CUTBERTSON
BUILDER DECORATOR
SANITATION EXPERT
ELECTRICIAN
613 VICTORIA 31 SYMONS ST.
SLOANE SQUARE SW

P. C. MAIDMENT
164, SLOANE STREET
LONDON, S. W. 1
Telephone Kensington 2030
Country House Lighting, Electric
Lighting, Electric Heating, Re-
pairs, Electrical Appliances.
Specialist in Artistic Shades.

THOMAS JAMES
China and Glass Stores
53, KING'S ROAD
Copeland (Spode pattern) Blue Dinner and
Breakfast Ware. Tel. 2958 Ken.

Sawyer's Stores, Ltd.
54 High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
"Everything for the Household."
Brooms, brushes, mats, china, glass, cutlery,
linen and stove oil, heating stoves.
Telephone 1704 Park.

RAVENSCOURT POTTERY
DECORATIVE HAND-MADE
POTTERY FOR THE HOUSE
10 Ravenscourt Avenue, London, W. 6
(Near Ravenscourt Park Station)

NOTE THE CURVE
A Collar that really fits you is
a valuable asset to your comfort. The
curve in Kent's Self-Adjusting Collars
allows them to fit snugly over the col-
lar bone.
You will have no trouble to adjust
your tie as there is ample room for the
tie to slip easily.
1/2 each. 14/6 per doz.
Stocked in 1/4 sizes.

OWEN & CRISP
Drawing Office
Mechanical Work a

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

ENGLAND
LONDON
SCHOOLS

Preparatory School for Boys
St. Michaels, Uckfield, Sussex
REV. H. H. HOCKEY, M. A.

WANTED—A trained superintendent for nursery school in Manchester district. Apply to Taylor, 134, Cherry Tree Lane, Stockport.

RONEO SCHOOLS, LTD. Sherburn, Yorkshire. Typing, etc.

QUEEN'S College, Weybridge, Surrey. Boarding and day school for girls. Modern education. Terms, Miss Dunstan, L. R. A. M. (Reg.)

LONDON
Gooch, Allen Co.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS

89, Lower Sloane Street
TEL. GERR. 2367



Office Equipment
Desks, Tables, Chairs, Letter
Filing and Card Index Cab-
inets, Loose Leaf Ledgers, etc.

Partridge & Cooper, Ltd.
151, 152 FLEET STREET, E. C. 4.

GENERAL servant, trustworthy and capable
some cooking: two in family. MRS. ASTILL.
Princeton, near Leicester.

The Jungle Toy Shop
TOYS
Head chains, Key chains, etc.
52, Richmond Rd., Earle Court,
Near West Brompton Station.

WANTED by parents: governess to take sole
charge of girl of 9 who requires special care
and training. Apply to The Christian Science
Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand,
W. C. 2.

GLADOLA WATER SOFTENER
Makes the hardest water soft and refreshing.
PERFECTLY FREE FROM SODA.
44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Old Oak Farm
LAUNDRY
3, Bloomfield Avenue,
Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.
Phone 292 Hammermith.
Electric Fittings Throughout.

LANGHOLM
LAUNDRY
POINT PLEASANT
PUTNEY BRIDGE
ROAD, S. W. 18

TRUNKS, BAGS,
ETC.
Repairs a specialty.
Trunks Taken in
Exchange
Umbrellas recovered
and repaired.

TOM HILL
ACTUAL MAKER
44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

Board and Residence
(SEE ALSO HOTEL PAGE)
HYDE PARK, 27 Linden Gardens, W.
Board: residence: highly recommended; com-
fortable; good cooking and convenient for all
parties. Tel. 943 Park.

RICHMOND Private Hotel, excellent position,
21 Westmore Terrace, near Hyde Park. Pad-
dington, tubes, Metro, and buses; single night,
weekends gladly catered for: from 25s to 35s
guinea weekly; very clean; gas, coal, excellent
cuisine; personal supervision; French spoken.
Phone 2668.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House, Excellent
Cuisine, 25 Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
Phone: 4205 Park.

Post Wanted
WANTED by ex-regular officer with
good war experience, post in charge of
social welfare club or sports club of
large commercial firm. A 50. The Christian
Science Monitor, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand,
N. C. 2.

ENGLISH lady wants teaching work near
Barnet. Fully qualified for children. Apply
Wilson, Villa Ansoni, Goshay, nr. Barnet.

YOUNG LADY, experienced, seeks post as pri-
vate secretary. Good education and 12 months
special training in secretarial duties. Also knowl-
edge of French, London or vicinity preferred.
A 54. The Christian Science Monitor, Amberley
House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TEACHER of horticulture req. post. 15 yrs.
exp. cert. 40 H. 220 V. D. C. motor
or dynamo by "International Co." Excel-
lent condition. £220. Also various recipi-
ent. Instruments & Insulators. Horvitz
& Co. Electrical Engineers, 34 Beech St.,
London, E. C. 1.

For Sale
9 H. P. 440 V. D. C. motor by "Rhodes"
New 1920. 40 H. 220 V. D. C. motor
or dynamo by "International Co." Excel-
lent condition. £220. Also various recipi-
ent. Instruments & Insulators. Horvitz
& Co. Electrical Engineers, 34 Beech St.,
London, E. C. 1.

Mayfair School of Dancing
Principal: Misses Fairbairn and MacQuoid.
Riviera and teachers thoroughly trained;
teachers and professional classes separate. Branches
open at Golden Square, Brighton, Richmond
Central School, 5 James St. Oxford St., Lon-
don, W. 1 (adjoining Times Book Club).

MANCHESTER
Margaret de Maine Collins
186 Oxford Road, Manchester
High-Class Day and Evening Gowns
Individuality in Gown a Specialty

Walter Yorke
INSURANCE BROKER
41, Bridgewater Road, Walkden, Manchester
Telephone 45 Walkden.

HUGH MACKAY
TAILOR
82, Spring Gardens, Manchester
(opposite Park's Bank)
Stylish cut clothes. Reasonable prices.
Tel. City 814

GREENWOOD'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—
All commercial subjects; specialist in handwrit-
ing; individual instruction to each pupil; ex-
cellent room for ladies; prospectus post free.
John Dalton St., Deansgate, Manchester, Eng-
land.

W. H. RATCLIFFE & CO.
House and Church Decorators
50, Manchester Rd. Walkden, Manchester
Signs—Decorative Signs—Consultations

SECRETARIAL TRAINING FOR GENTLEWOMEN
Miss WILKINSON, 45, CROSS ST., Manchester.
Prospectus.

ENGLAND
MANCHESTER

DINGLEY
FRUIT & FLOWERS
71-73 PICCADILLY AND
FIVE OTHER BRANCHES IN
MANCHESTER



WANTED for two hours daily for housework,
young woman or girl in Stockport District.
Apply to Taylor, 134, Cherry Tree Lane,
Stockport.

DICKSON and
ROBINSON'S
MASTER SEEDS

of
VEGETABLES
AND FLOWERS

Bountiful results, distinctive
types, superfine quality. Grown,
selected and harvested under
vigilant personal control.

INEXPENSIVE
"SEEDSMEN TO THE KING"
MANCHESTER, ENG.

UMBRELLAS
Umbrellas re-covered in half-an-hour

WALMSLEY & SON
1, Victoria Street
MANCHESTER

Fashionable Stationery
Library Bindings
Illuminated Addresses
Examples on request.

GEORGE FALKNER & SONS
170, Deansgate, MANCHESTER

SPECIALISTS IN
WARMING & VENTILATING
DRYING all kinds of materials
DUST & FUME REMOVING
FANS of all types & for all purposes
SUTCLIFFE VENTILATING
& DRYING CO., LTD.,
CATHEDRAL GATES, MANCHESTER
T. N. 3920 City.

NEWTON ABBOT
J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
High Class Drapery and
Household Linen
Establishment
Specialist in Ladies' and
Children's Wear
40 & 42 QUEEN STREET, NEWTON ABBOT.

NORTHUMBERLAND
MILNE
Plumber and Hotwater Specialist
34 Warkworth Avenue
Whitby Bay

MARY
MCLEOD
SPIRELLA CORSETS
134 TWEED ST.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

OXFORD
LOVELY COLORED POSTCARDS OF OX-
FORD, England's Garden City. Alden & Co.
Ltd., 35, Cornmarket Street.

PAIGNTON
E. & A. W. COUCH
16, Palace Avenue, Paignton, S. Devon.

Ladies' Outfitters, Gent's Outfitters.
Model Costumes, Ready to Wear Sport
Robes, Blouses, Coats, Breaches,
Sports Coats, Hats, Ties, Collars,
Hosiery, etc.
GILES & SON, PAIGNTON
BOOTMAKERS
Hand Sewn Repairs a Specialty
E. TUCKER
Cut Sewers—Vegetables—Floral Designs
17, Seaway Terrace, Paignton, Paignton.

PLYMOUTH
TAYLOR
Milliner & Spirella Corsetiere.
69, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

Tavy Hand Laundry
SEYMOUR AV. LAKE, PLYMOUTH
High Class Family Launderers
Dyers and Dry-Cleaners

ROCHDALE
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Purveyors of all kinds of Clothing
Gent's Business Suits
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Best value given. Prices on approval.
Est. 1898
YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

When
You want anything to wear
that is new and fashionable
or anything for your home
that is reliable and artistic
Get it at
POPHAMS
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH
Phone 803.

LARONT
Milliner & Spirella Corsetiere.
69, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

Tavy Hand Laundry
SEYMOUR AV. LAKE, PLYMOUTH
High Class Family Launderers
Dyers and Dry-Cleaners

ROCHDALE
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Purveyors of all kinds of Clothing
Gent's Business Suits
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Best value given. Prices on approval.
Est. 1898
YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

When
You want anything to wear
that is new and fashionable
or anything for your home
that is reliable and artistic
Get it at
POPHAMS
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH
Phone 803.

LARONT
Milliner & Spirella Corsetiere.
69, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

Tavy Hand Laundry
SEYMOUR AV. LAKE, PLYMOUTH
High Class Family Launderers
Dyers and Dry-Cleaners

ROCHDALE
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Purveyors of all kinds of Clothing
Gent's Business Suits
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Best value given. Prices on approval.
Est. 1898
YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

When
You want anything to wear
that is new and fashionable
or anything for your home
that is reliable and artistic
Get it at
POPHAMS
BEDFORD ST., PLYMOUTH
Phone 803.

LARONT
Milliner & Spirella Corsetiere.
69, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

Tavy Hand Laundry
SEYMOUR AV. LAKE, PLYMOUTH
High Class Family Launderers
Dyers and Dry-Cleaners

ROCHDALE
DIGGLE & TAYLOR
Purveyors of all kinds of Clothing
Gent's Business Suits
Ladies' Costumes, Blouses, Underwear, etc.
Boots and Shoes.
Best value given. Prices on approval.
Est. 1898
YORKSHIRE ST., ROCHDALE

ENGLAND
SHEFFIELD

For Good Style and Best Value Try
HAYCOCK & JARMAN, Ltd.
The City Tailors
10 PINSTONE ST. SHEFFIELD

Johnson & Appleyards, Ltd.
CABINET MAKERS
AND UPHOLSTERERS
Leopold Street, SHEFFIELD

SOUTHSEA
Artistic Furnishing
At Moderate Prices
GEORGE GRAY (Southsea), Ltd.
Castle House (Castle Road)

TAVISTOCK
E. POMEROY & CO.
9, West Street
TAVISTOCK, DEVON
Ladies' and Gents' High Class Tailors and
Outfitters.

TORQUAY
FRIDHAM & SONS
(Established 1890)
Goldsmiths, Jewellers,
Watchmakers, Silversmiths, etc.

SPECIALITY:
Gems, Watch Bracelets and Wristlets
THE STRAND
PRIVATE HOME—Scenic position, facing
Bay: 2 minutes from Strand; 5 acres of ground;
garage; excellent cuisine. Under personal super-
vision. Terms from 4 guineas. MRS. C. GRAY
KENNAY, South Hill House, Torquay.

IRELAND
BELFAST
The Universal
Knitting Co.
Ladies' and Children's
Hosiery and Outfitters
18 Queen's Arcade
Telephone No. 2128

J. H. DUNN
TAILOR AND HAT MAKER
36 Wellington Place,
Belfast
Reliable Watches, Clocks, Jewellery
No better house for repairs.
SHORTSINGER, 57, North St., Belfast.

DUBLIN
Rose Lovers
should consult our catalogue before
ordering. A select list of the best sorts.
Raised from our own famous stocks.

HAWKMARK BULBS
produce beautiful flowers for Spring and Sum-
mer enjoyment. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus,
Daffodils, etc., in great variety. Priced de-
scription lists on application to:
ALEX. DICKSON & SONS, LTD.
61, Dawson St., Dublin.
W. A. J. A. C.
Victualler, 8 Elm Park Ter., Ranelagh
45 Moore St., Dublin.
Dainty Refreshments,
and Light Lunches and
Suppers
Orchestra daily,
12.30-10.30

EDMOND JOHNSON, Ltd.
GEM RINGS PEARL NECKLETS
Irish Manufactured Silverware
84 Grafton Street, Dublin

MUMFORD
Ladies Tailor
Furrier
Habit Maker
18 and 19 Suffolk St.

Norman Allen Ltd.,
Decorators and Contractors
4, Merriem Row, Dublin

PHOTO REQUISITES
Lantern Slides of Irish Subjects
(Speciality)
Stereopticon Lantern Slides
T. MASON, 5 Dame Street, Dublin

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA
The Hudson Bay
Fur Store
Fine assortment of choice furs
Exclusive Paris Models
Telephone 1654 68 rue du Rhône

MOTTIER & BERTRAND
92, Rue du Rhône
FANCY STATIONERS
Speciality in Post Cards

AUX DEUX LIONS
Crisper, Biscuits, 5 rue de la Confédération
Light Refreshments
Finest quality chocolate. Confectionery.

VEVEY
"LA COLOMBE"
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
NEAR VEVEY
English and American Cakes
to order.
TELEPHONE 455

GENEVA
The Hudson Bay
Fur Store
Fine assortment of choice furs
Exclusive Paris Models
Telephone 1654 68 rue du Rhône

MOTTIER & BERTRAND
92, Rue du Rhône
FANCY STATIONERS
Speciality in Post Cards

AUX DEUX LIONS
Crisper, Biscuits, 5 rue de la Confédération
Light Refreshments
Finest quality chocolate. Confectionery.

VEVEY
"LA COLOMBE"
LA TOUR DE PEILZ
NEAR VEVEY
English and American Cakes
to order.
TELEPHONE 455

GENEVA
The Hudson Bay
Fur Store
Fine assortment of choice furs
Exclusive Paris Models
Telephone 1654 68 rue du Rhône

MOTTIER & BERTRAND
92, Rue du Rhône
FANCY STATIONERS
Speciality in Post Cards

AUX DEUX LIONS
Crisper, Biscuits, 5 rue de la Confédération
Light Refreshments
Finest quality chocolate. Confectionery.

VEVEY
"LA COLOMBE"
LA TOUR DE PE

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"KING HENRY V"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

The new Shakespeare Company in London, England, has been looking for a new play to present at the Strand Theater, London. The cast: King Henry the Fifth, Murray Carrington; John, Duke of Bedford, Paul Ashwell; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Leon Tavaré.

Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, George Cooke; Archbishop of Canterbury, Harvey Adams; Bishop of Ely, George Zucco; Richard, Earl of Cambridge, Charles G. Carson; Henry Ford Serop, Oswald Roberts; Sir Thomas Grey, Alfred A. Harris; Gower, Oswald Roberts; Fluellen, Stanley Lathbury; Jamy, John Maclean; Macmorris, Bertram Marsh-Dunn; Sir Thomas Erpingham, Richard Fielding; Bates, Kenneth Wickstead; Williams, Chris Walker; Pistol, Balliol Holloway; Nym, John Maclean; Bardolph, Chris Walker; Charles VI, King of France, Kenneth Wickstead.

Louis the Dauphin, James Dale; Duke of Orleans, Bertram Marsh-Dunn; Duke of Bourbon, George Zucco; Constable of France, Harvey Adams; Mountjoy, Charles G. Carson; Governor of Harfleur, Alfred A. Harris; Ambassador to England, Bertram Marsh-Dunn.

Isabel, Queen of France, Mabel Todd; Catharine, Phyllis Relph; Alice, Hensie Raeburn; Mistress Pistol, Mrs. A. B. Tapping; A Boy, Gwen Richardson; Chorus, Ethel Warwick.

LONDON, England—Mr. Arthur Rouchier, himself one of the strongest Shakespearean character actors upon the British stage, has been looking about him lately for plays and companies that he can present at the Strand Theater, at special matinees. In his official capacity, as governor of the Memorial Theater at Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Rouchier recently saw there a performance of "Henry V," which he decided at once was distinguished enough to deserve a London appearance. To the Strand Theater, accordingly, Mr. Bridges Adams brought his new Shakespeare Company for a few weeks.

The young company vindicated fully the actor-manager's confidence, and gave a performance that for zest, spirit, and dash excels any other rendering of this play that one remembers to have seen. It had been promised that there should be no starting of players; and that promise was fulfilled, although the name part offers exceptional temptations to do that very thing. In this performance the less prominent players did not apologize for their presence upon the stage, nor proffer the silent excuse: "The chief is on now, and we are not allowed to forget it." They all attacked their parts boldly, and the result was a sense of harmony and balance, as pleasant as it is rare. King Henry was made thereby to seem a more human monarch than ever we have seen him before; and his companions—the whole company, we mean—became the very "band of brothers" that their king would have them be.

Very helpful also was Mr. Bridges Adams' method—now familiar to the public—of playing through, without intervals or substantial cuts. By his system of curtains, back cloths, and momentary darkening of the stage, he obtains a cumulative effect, and a continuity of dramatic beauty impossible with the old methods. Here, surely, was the effect that Shakespeare himself intended. This historical drama—a pageant as much as a play—thus presented, sweeps across the stage in a sequence of charmingly picturesque professional episodes, most fascinating and convincing.

And, since all such performances must be judged upon their merits as a whole, one can unreservedly praise and approve the new Shakespearean players. Yet, of course, there were individual shortcomings and failures—one grave fault, in particular—upon which one would lay stress, because one would willingly see perfected what is already so excellent. Mr. Murray Carrington, for example, as King Henry, gave a very capable and beautiful performance. He played, and bore himself with all the youthful dignity and earnestness that the part requires; with due naturalness, and with a nice sense of humor; but he failed—as so many modern actors fail—to give the necessary rhythmic cadences to the exquisite Shakespearean lines. Many times—in the earlier acts especially—he broke up the meter, and became jerky in his delivery. It is not easy to understand why this should be so ordinarily the case upon the professional stage; but one can but suppose that the rhythmic faculty, like the musical faculty, is almost wholly a question of ear; and that in most instances the necessary, and at least, instinctive sense of rhythm comes only after a much longer and closer study of metrical values than most actors care to give or are able to give. The rhythmic faculty is akin also to that of the poet.

Another prominent member of the cast who—though for different reasons—did not succeed in doing justice to her lines was Miss Ethel Warwick, as Chorus. She had not sufficiently visualized those wonderful word-pictures. Her voice, for example, did not swell upon the swelling scene; nor did we hear the hammers "closing the rivets up." Miss Warwick is an actress of much ability. She has a good presence and a beautiful voice. A little more attention to the meaning of those magnificent lines will help to knit together, as Chorus should, these five well-played acts.

For the rest little is to be said save in appreciation. Scene after scene was carried bravely through, with more spirit and zeal—often with more intelligence too—than we have seen put into it before. Mr. Harvey Adams, in the double parts of Archbishop of Canterbury and High Constable of France spoke many of his lines very

well indeed, and Mr. James Dale, as the Dauphin, though inclined to overdo his hilarity, gripped attention at once by his fine sense of character. The debonair quality, and careless ease of his style, were most true to the spirit of his part, and were in fitting contrast to the more austere manner of the reformed English King.

The conspirators, too, were played with unusually strong effect. Among the comedians the Pistol was perhaps the best. When warned to his work, Mr. Balliol Holloway put full unction into those bombastic lines, and was most amusing in his scene with the French soldier, as also in the leek scene with Fluellen, who gave a rather novel interpretation of that part. Most actors seek to convey at once the strength, courage, and grim determination underlying the fiery little Welshman's verbal eccentricities. Mr. Stanley Lathbury made no attempt to do this; nor did his fellow officers take him so seriously as he is generally taken. We think the traditional rendering the truer; but a new method is always interesting, and this Fluellen made no mistake in his dealing with Williams and Pistol when the time came to show his mettle.

The women in "Henry V." have not much chance to show their quality, nevertheless, in common with the others the present actresses made all their work interesting. Miss Phyllis Relph, as the French princess, toned down very cleverly, for the occasion, her naturally broad style; the liquid French notes of Miss Hensie Raeburn's voice gave her listeners delight as those notes mingled with Catharine's "broken music." Mrs. Tapping, the Mistress Pistol, also gave unmistakable evidence of powers greater than are needed for her rôle.

"THE MAYFLOWER," AT THE SURREY, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Mayflower," a play of the Pilgrim Fathers, by Edward Stirling and Alfred Hayes, M. A., produced at the Surrey Theater, London.

LONDON, England—It was less as a critic of the drama than as a participant in the worthy planned celebration of a great historic event that one went, on a recent evening, to the famous old Surrey theater south of the Thames. Appreciating the meaning of the occasion, one was prepared to make allowances on the artistic score. But, after all, such allowances were no more necessary than they are in the case of dozens of plays which have no such extrinsic compensation to offer.

"The Mayflower" certainly is not a great play. The theme is worthy of great treatment, but the authors have not the gifts of a Hardy or a Drinkwater. Their work, however, is far from being intolerably inadequate. The sentimental passages are—well, sentimental, and such humor as there is is crudely done; but the whole has a dignity and seriousness.

The authors have for the most part kept as closely as the exigencies of the stage allowed to the well-known heroic story. Miles Standish, of course, is the outstanding figure, and was played with a fine zest by Mr. Charles Barratt. The scene representing the famous courtship is based on the Longfellow poem which made it famous—a lapse from the severely historical which is at any rate poetically justified—and many of the poet's own words have been effectively borrowed. John Alden's rescue of his rival from the hands of the hostile Indians was presumably invented for the occasion, but it makes a dramatic climax.

The cast contained many names with which one was unfamiliar. Like the play, while never specially distinguished, the acting was on the whole adequate. A touch of amateurishness did not come amiss, for it made one feel that the players were celebrants and not merely mimes. The spirit of those great-hearted men—Bradford, Brewster and the rest—who set out 300 years ago into the unknown in that frail, ill-provisioned little boat, was really made actual to the audience both by the play and by the players; and that, after all, was what was necessary.

"THE WHITE-HEADED BOY" IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The White-Headed Boy," by Lennox Robinson, presented at the Ambassadors Theater, London, evening of September 27, 1920. The cast:

Sara Allgood, Mrs. Geoghegan; Sydney Morgan, George; Harry Hutchinson, Peter; Nora Desmond, Kate; Ursula Tremayne, Jane; Mignon O'Doherty, Baby; Arthur Shields, Denis; J. A. O'Rourke, John Duffy; Arthur Sinclair, Delia; Nan Fitzgerald, Hannah; Kitty MacVeach, Aunt Ellen; Mairé O'Neill, LONDON, England—A "White-Headed Boy," it seems, in English as spoken by the Gael, is what the Sassenach calls a mother's darling, Denis, the youngest of the Geoghegans, was a white-headed boy, the apple of his mother's eye. Though he had five elder brothers and sisters and money was none too plentiful in the Geoghegan household, he must have been the pet of everything. He was sent to a good school and then to Trinity College, Dublin. His sisters must miss their chances of husbands, his brothers slave in the little village shop in Ballycolman, while Denis, smartly dressed and debonair, disported himself in the capital.

But at last George Geoghegan, the elder brother and head of the family, cries "enough." Master Denis is coming home and his happy mother is all a-flutter. But before he arrives there comes a telegram announcing that for the third time he has failed in his examination—for Mrs. Geoghegan has had ambitious dreams of a professional career for her brilliant youngest. So the boy's reception, except from his mother, is not as warm as he has expected, and when he treats the unfortunate telegram with easy unconcern, and confident prediction of success next time, George turns on him. There will be no "next time"; Denis is not going back to Dublin; he is to be shipped to Canada with £30 in his pocket, there to fend for himself. Not unnaturally, Denis is taken aback; but he meets his brother's attack with a counter-attack. It was not his fault that he was sent to college and taught to expect everything that he wanted. He had never pretended to be clever. It was all his family's doing, and they have no right to turn on him now that their gratuitously conceived idea of him has proved wrong. This is an admirably written outburst, and perhaps more might be made of it than is made by Mr. Arthur Shields, who plays Denis, not altogether inadequately, but without quite realizing all the possibilities of the part. Mr. Sydney Morgan as George, on the other hand, is excellent in every mood.

George, as a matter of fact, is by no means an adamantine elder brother; and he so far improves on his first proposition as to offer to make it possible for Denis to marry Delia Duffy, his fiancée, and take her with him to Canada. But Denis will hear of no such compromise. He is going to Canada—by the next boat—but he is going to leave Ballycolman behind him. He writes at once to Delia to that effect.

Then asserts itself the pride of the Geoghegans. It will be noised abroad that the wonderful Denis, of whom they have boasted so loudly, is far from wonderful after all. There is great consternation until the ingenious Aunt Ellen—a superbly comic character imitatively taken by the versatile Miss Mairé O'Neill—comes to the rescue. Denis is going to some rich relations in Canada—"to a great position." That is the story which is to be circulated. Unfortunately, the first ears to which it comes are those of the Mr. John Duffy, father of the jilted Delia; and Mr. Duffy is annoyed. In fact, he threatens a breach of promise case.

Then follows one of those scenes of bluff and chicanery with which the Irish school of comedy has made us familiar. It is all extraordinarily good fun; and by the end of it no less than three of the Geoghegans, involved in the toils of their own scheming, have, in mutual ignorance, paid or promised "hush money" to the shrewd and imperturbable Duffy. What is more, Aunt

Ellen has also promised him the hand which she withheld 30 years before. The courtship between these two is the richest comedy. The acting of Mr. Arthur Sinclair, as Duffy, is the most finished performance in the play. It is studied to the last lift of an eyebrow.

So far—that is to say, through two and a half acts—"The White-Headed Boy" is an altogether admirable play. The end, however, is not quite up to the mark. That Denis, instead of "making good" in the conventional way, should be happily married and have a comfortable billet thrust upon him—and all through the perplexities in which his family have involved themselves, by their foolish pride—is a sound comic idea. Nevertheless the denouement lacks decision; chiefly, perhaps, from an ambiguity in the characterization of Denis himself. Late one night he refuses flatly to marry Delia; early next morning he marries her. Such inconsistency is no doubt true enough to life; but on the stage, especially when we are not shown the progress of the change, it is unconvincing. One rather suspects the author of having been in difficulties over his third act.

All the same, it is a good play, and thoroughly well acted. To the outstanding performances already mentioned must be added that of Miss Sarah Allgood as the mother. The cast was Irish from beginning to end, and one's gratitude was renewed to those who in the face of many difficulties, have made the Abbey Theater, Dublin, so fine a school both of drama and of acting.

GEORGE M. COHAN'S NEW COMEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Meanest Man in the World," by Augustin McHugh, produced by George M. Cohan at the Hudson Theater, New York City. The cast:

Bart Nash, Ralph Sipperly; Kitty Crockett, Ruth Donnelly; Andy Oatman, Howard Boulden; Richard Clarke, George M. Cohan; Ned Stephens, Norval Keedwell; Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Alice Chapin; Nellie Clarke, Leona Hogarth; Frederick Light, Elwood F. Postwick; Henry Billings, Peter Raymond; Carlton Childs, Leo Donnelly; Michael O'Brien, George W. Callahan; Jane Hudson, Marion Coakley; Lute Boon, Hugh Cameron; Hiram Leach, John T. Boyle; Franklin Fielding, Fletcher Harvey.

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Cohan's public is flocking to see him, with all its old-time enthusiasm. For in addition to having a hand in perfecting Mr. McHugh's piece, Mr. Cohan plays the leading rôle. Richard Clarke is one of those ready-to-wear parts which fit the player perfectly. And yet the Cohan skill is so subtle that the dividing line between player and part is scarcely discernible. Even the Cohan mannerisms, like the lengthy stride, the hand stroking the head, the nasal and hurried intonation on a high tension key, might well be Richard Clarke's own. Here is a strange paradox; this acting is all Cohan, and yet it is creative. It is as fine a piece of character construction, conceived and executed with a wealth of detail, as Broadway has seen this season. When Mr. Cohan leaves the cast, as he is expected to do as soon as a substitute can be found for his work, he will leave behind him a huge hole. The play says a great deal about the necessity of the modern business man digging a hole and in it burying his heart. Cohan is the heart of this piece.

Not a remarkable play, but graced with all the earmarks that signify long runs. Clarke, a failure as a lawyer, gets a last opportunity to make good by collecting a bill in a Pennsylvania town. He succeeds in making himself and all his friends rich. The philosophy of selfishness in business wins over the plan of seeing that each of us, as good American business men, "get ours" first. Warm humanity glows through the story, and laughter comes frequently, as it always does when Mr. Cohan writes and acts at his best. But the model of the piece is familiar. There were "The Fortune Hunter" and "Turn to the Right." Sugar-coated regeneration of the individual is always welcomed by the general mass of playgoers. The present example is efficiently acted and staged.

William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," to be produced by Winthrop Ames in New York City late in December, will have George Arliss in the leading rôle.

Mrs. Fiske is to appear in December in "Wake Up, Jonathan," a new play by Elmer Rice and Hatcher Hughes.

"THE FIRST YEAR," BY FRANK CRAVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The First Year," by Frank Craven, presented by John Golden at the Little Theater, New York City, evening of October 20, 1920. The cast:

Grace Livingston, Roberta Arnold; Mr. Livingston, William Sampson; Mrs. Livingston, Maude Granger; Dr. Anderson, Tim Murphy; Dick Loring, Lyster Chambers; Thomas Tucker, Frank Craven; Hattie, Lella Bennett; Mr. Barstow, Hale Norcross; Mrs. Barstow, Mercetta Esmond.

NEW YORK, New York—Mr. Craven's comedy, enriched by his own presence, is an enjoyable exposition of the possibilities of the first year of marital relations, which obviously is founded upon shrewd observation. Warm humor glows through Mr. Craven's faithful character drawing. His people are more than puppets and less than idealistic conceptions; they are just folks. Folks who butt their happy heads squarely against things as they seem to be, things they do not understand; and who, somehow or other, blunder through the most intricate bramble bushes to the clearing beyond.

Tommy Tucker marries Gracie Livingston. She, for years having nursed in her small town home an irrepressible longing to travel, persuades him to move away from Reading, Illinois, to Joplin, Missouri. How Tommy, bashful, anything but attractive, yet hopeful always, woos and wins her fills the first act with more thoughtful laughter than most comedies possess in three acts. How the romantic illusion of wedded bliss fades before the actualities of human misunderstanding provides a second act almost as richly humorous as the first. And how Tommy, Grace having left him in a huff, finally wins her back, occupies a third act which is only less joyous because the fun is more frankly close to farce than it has been the rest of the way.

Mr. Craven's "Too Many Cooks" gave promise of better things a few seasons ago. The present piece fulfills that promise to a certain extent. But he has not yet acquired the skill that can expand humorous, natural situations and characters over three acts without resort to the broader methods of farce. Not by any means is he the first playwright to use the sledgehammer when the lighter touch begins to wear out. But some day he will write a play which is pure rich comedy from beginning to end. "The First Year" inspires that confidence.

His acting is in the foremost of American comedy presentation. And Winchell Smith has surrounded him with a competent and wisely directed cast. Roberta Arnold does a remarkable thing; her Grace does her yearning for romance without a particle of that distressing treacle that cloy so many attempts to register this peculiarly amusing quality of the small town girl. She bravely risks the dislike of the audience, for a whole act, by refusing to be anything more likable than the Grace she portrays; after that everybody likes her, and despite a rather harsh voice, she is worth listening to and watching, whether in or out of a tantrum. Even the voice, however, is in character. William Sampson and Maude Granger are a pair of real countryside parents, Tim Murphy imbues Dr. Anderson with large kindness, and Lella Bennett is a joy as the Negro servant whose ignorance of waiting on table adds so much hilarity to the second act.

Unfortunately Mr. Craven thought it necessary to resort to an intoxication scene to bolster up the end of that act. He ought to know that liquor is now outlawed in the United States. Otherwise, his "comic-tragedy," as he calls it, is an evening of unalloyed pleasure.

William Archer's play, "The Green Goddess," to be produced by Winthrop Ames in New York City late in December, will have George Arliss in the leading rôle.

Mrs. Fiske is to appear in December in "Wake Up, Jonathan," a new play by Elmer Rice and Hatcher Hughes.

"THE SKIN GAME" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"The Skin Game," tragic-comedy in three acts by John Galsworthy, presented at the Bijou Theater, New York City, under the management of William A. Brady; evening of October 20, 1920. The cast:

Jill, Joan Maclean; Mr. Hillierist, Marsh Allen; Mrs. Hillierist, Horace Pollock; Mr. Jackson, Tracy Barrow; Mrs. Jackson, Lillian Brennard; Mrs. Hillierist, Cynthia Brooke; Dawker, Arthur Bowyer; Mr. Hornblower, Herbert Lomas; Charles, Josephine Victor; Chloe, St. Clair Haies; An Auctioneer, Ernest Cossart; A Country Solicitor, Ashton Tonge; The First Stranger, Douglas Garden; The Second Stranger, Ashton Tonge; Anna (a maid), Shirley Gale.

NEW YORK, New York—Fascination resides in "The Skin Game" for the reason, probably, that the author compels his audience to cherish a constant fondness for both the principal opponents in the game, no matter how "skin" they happen to be in their methods of playing it. Beguilement, that is to say, inheres in the piece because the writer makes his public feel an affection for Hornblower, the smoke-and-noise upstart who represents business, and at the same time to entertain a high regard for Mrs. Hillierist, the conventionally-bred woman who stands for English landed ease, in their duel of wits to decide whether money or manners shall rule in the village of Deepwater. A tantalizing dramatist people must find Galsworthy in this work. For he brings them so close to Hornblower and Mrs. Hillierist that they become not only proud of what is noble in the two but unashamed as well of what is ignoble; they are glad to take to themselves praise for every honest thing and willing to share in the reproach of every questionable thing that the man and the woman do, while contending for supremacy in their town, he as champion of financial realism, she as champion of social idealism. A disconcerting playwright, again, people must find Galsworthy here, inasmuch as he calls out their sympathies in one direction in the early scenes and in a contrary direction at the end, causing them in act one to look smilingly upon Hornblower's design to darken the Hillierist ancestral windows with factory chimneys and causing them in act two, when Mrs. Hillierist humbles the manufacturer with scandalous disclosures about his daughter-in-law, to find excuse for her tragic proceeding.

Many persons, after attending a performance of "The Skin Game," will probably discover that while they have been fascinated and beguiled, they have also been chastised; and they will realize that they have applauded the playwright for hurting them. Some may seek escape from their uneasiness by pooh-poohing the piece as melodrama and may declare that it does not have to be taken seriously. Others will no doubt talk about a great twentieth-century document and will maintain that Galsworthy is for good and all out of the little-theater class of dramatists and is on Broadway to stay with the popular ones.

"What do you think," someone will perhaps ask, "of the screen scene? No servant, I tell you, would ever get a chance like that to eavesdrop on so keen a woman as Chloe. A striking situation, I admit, as the fall of the curtain in act two, when the servant returns, opens the door a crack and peeps in on Hornblower's daughter-in-law. Theatrical, however, and untrue to life."

"Yes," will be the reply; "untrue to life but true to legend. Think of the fairy-tale of the wicked sister, Three-Eyes. Two of her eyes were put to sleep and the third stayed awake. The servant in this case is the third eye that spied on Chloe."

For the reputation of Broadway, the presentation of "The Skin Game" has been better than it was on the opening night. Down at the Neighborhood Playhouse in Grand Street, when they produce a Galsworthy work they lay too great emphasis, possibly, on intellectuality. But at the Bijou they ought assuredly to lay some emphasis on intelligence. The members of the company should at least be required to speak their words distinctly and to personate their characters according to book. Miss Brooke, as Mrs. Hillierist, is excellent.

THEATRICAL

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S Enormously Successful Comedy

"CLARENCE"

Which the New York Tribune called "The Best Light Comedy Ever Written by an American."

Is now on tour after an entire season in New York.

Here are the cities with shortly play: Eastern Company: Bridgeport, Conn., October 20 and 21; New Haven, Conn., October 28, 29 and 30; Springfield, Mass., November 1 and 2; Worcester, Mass., November 3, 4 and 5; Wilmington, Del., November 8, 9 and 10; Atlantic City, N. J., November 11, 12 and 13; Western Company: Buffalo, N. Y., week of October 25; Pittsburgh, Pa., week of November 1; Columbus, Ohio, November 8, 9 and 10; Dayton, Ohio, November 11, 12 and 13.

Gilbert Miller's London Production of Andre Messager's Romantic Opera

Monsieur Beaucaire Founded on Booth Tarkington's famous story. With Marion Green and the original London and New York Cast

Week Nov. 1—Illinois Theatre, Chicago

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Carnegie Hall WED. Oct. 27, at 3

VIOLIN RECITAL BY THELMA

GIVEN

Seats Now on Sale at Box Office. Mgt. Hazenel & Jones, Steinway Piano.

cris, neglected the comedy opportunities of her rôle completely and rose only to the moments in which Mr. Bowyer as Dawker, the detective, if detective is what he is, figured as her partner. Mr. Allen and Miss Maclean were mere dabblers with the excellent rôles of Hillierist and his daughter, Jill. Happily the minor actors saw well to their tasks; and as for Mr. Lomas, as Hornblower, and Miss Victor, as his daughter-in-law, they both gave admirable portrayals.

NEW AUSTRALIAN PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia's short list of plays has been increased by Mr. Randolph Bedford, whose name figures largely in the Commonwealth's literature as a vigorous writer of prose and verse. Apparently he has had the success of the farce-comedy "On Our Selection" too much before him, and has written on broadly humorous lines and without any attempt to make the play truly Australian. It is entitled "The Boss Cockie."

The plot deals with the adventures of a young man appropriately named Aladdin, who finds a stranded theatrical company, a mine, and a sweetheart all within the radius of one small "out-back" town. His adventures and the various types are a blend of the melodramatic and humorous. The play is enjoying a mild success in Sydney, and an Australasian tour is probable. Mr. Bedford has already had three plays staged in Australia, but none of them has proved as popular as "The Boss Cockie." He is said to have an effort in his scrip box, "The Pearl of Torres," a title which suggests that its scene is the romantic North, which Mr. Bedford knows well.

Miss Marie Tempest and Mr. Graham Browne are to play a short Australian season before their departure for America. They enjoyed a prosperous tour of the East and are assured of good business during their brief return to the Commonwealth.

Miss Ruth Chatterton is to have the title rôle in the American production of Barrie's "Mary Rose."

THEATRICAL BOSTON

ARLINGTON Even. 8:10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:10. Phone Beach 4520. Arlington and Tremont Sts. Elevators to 2d Balcony. Seats Also at Little Bids. and Filene's. At Box Office Prices

PADDY The Next Best Thing DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT "Another 'Peg O' My Heart' has irresistible heroine."—N. Y. Sun-Herald.

RILEEN HUBAN CYRIL SCOTT AND AN EXCELLENT CAST A Comedy of Youth

A REAL SUCCESS OF TWO CONTINENTS A \$2.50 Show for \$1.50 Pop. Wed. 7:5c. Mat.

Tremont Temple Continuous Daily from 12:30 to 10:30 P. M. The Photoplay of Distinct Charm

HUMORESQUE ALMA RUBENS A PARAMOUNT PICTURE A Mother Love Masterpiece Until 6:30 P. M. (Except Sat.), 30c. 40c. & 50c. (War Tax Included) 6:30 P. M. 30c. 40c. & 50c. & 1.10 (War Tax Included)

SELWYN'S PARK SQ. Even. 8:10 WED. SAT. 2:10 Telephone Beach 193

A Hit! A Hit! Arthur Hammerstein's Supreme Hit

FRANCES WHITE IN A MUSICOMEDY "JIMMIE" AN AMAZING CHORUS With Ben Welch

NEW YORK

Longacre Theat. 49 St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. William B. Friedlander presents

PITTER PATT A REIGNING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS

With a Star Cast and the Famous Rainbow Chorus. Seats selling 6 weeks ahead.

Good Times AT THE HIPPODROME

ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOWS AT LOWEST PRICES Seats Selling 6 Weeks in Advance

KNICKEBOCKER, B'way, 38 St. Even. 8:30 Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30 GEO. M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS

MARY ISN'T IT A GRAND OLD NAME!

Broadhurst Theat. 44th St. W. of B'way. Even. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 MR. LEE SHUBERT Presents WILLIAM HODGE

IN HIS NEW PLAY THE GUEST OF HONOR 39th ST. THEATRE East of B'way. Even. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 "Audience in thrills of laughter."—Herald.

The Outrageous Mrs. Palmer With MARY TROUTING and Wonderful Company Great Acting!

PARK THEATRE "A Companion Piece to Colonus Circle."—Sensational. N. Y. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. World.

BAB HELEN HAYES "A Worthy Successor to 'Clarence.'"—N. Y. Sun.

THE HOME FORUM

Sir Thomas More and His Family

All the children answered to their father's careful culture, for it is an idle tale that makes young John More but a silly fellow. . . Margaret was the flower of them all. To her her father wrote when she was still but a child:—

"I cannot tell you, dearest Margaret, how pleasant to me are your most delightful letters. Now, as I was reading them there came to me with me that noble youth, Reginald Pole,—not so highly ennobled, indeed, by birth as by learning and every virtue. To him your letter seemed a miracle, even before he knew how you were beset by shortness of time and other hindrances. And hardly would he believe that you had no help from your master, till I told him seriously that you had not only no master in the house, but that also there was no man in it that had not more need of your help in writing than you of his."

Indeed a good father and a good teacher made the household the wonder of learned Europe. See what More wrote to the tutor he had chosen, when he was himself abroad on an embassy:—

"I have received, my dear Gnnel, your letters, such as they are wont to be, full of elegance and affection. Your love for my children I gather from your letters; their diligence from their own. I rejoice that little Elizabeth has shown as much modesty of deportment in her mother's absence as she could have done in her presence. Tell her that this delights me above all things; for, much as I esteem learning, which, when joined with virtue, is worth all the treasures of kings, what doth the fame of great scholarship, apart from well-regulated conduct, bring us, except distinguished infamy? Especially in women, whom men are ready enough to assail for their knowledge, because it is uncommon and casts a reproach on their own sluggishness. Among other notable benefits which solid learning bestows, I reckon this among the first, that we acquire it not for the mere sake of praise or the esteem of learned men, but for its own true value and use. Thus have I spoken, my Gnnel, somewhat the more in respect of not coveting valinglory, because of those words in your letter wherein you deem that the high quality of Margaret's wit is not to be depressed, which, indeed, is mine own opinion, but I think that they the most truly depress and affront their wit who accustom themselves to practise it on vain and base objects, rather than raise their minds by the study and approval of what is good in itself. It mattereth not in harvest-time whether the corn were sown by a man or a woman, and I see not why

learning in like manner may not equally agree with both sexes; for by it reason is cultivated, and, as a field, sown with wholesome precepts, which bring forth good fruit.—W. H. Hutton.

"The hillside hung with woods and dreams,
Soft gleams of gossamer and dew;
From cockcrow to the rising moon,
The rainbow'd road for me and you."

harmony and counterpoint; but there are thousands of masters of harmony and counterpoint who could not compose the Ninth Symphony.—From "Playmaking," by William Archer.



"Louvain," from the etching by Ernest George

Thyme and Eyebright Pave the Downs

Thyme and eyebright pave the Downs to-day;
Hard red berries load the hawthorn bough,
Heavier than the vanished snows of May—
Scarce a span of Autumn's left us now.

Thyme and eyebright—pearl and laments—
Fine mosaic wrought of Summer's hand;
White-domed mushrooms glimmer in the mist,
Crystals gem the cobwebs, strand on strand.

—Rosamund Marriott Watson.

Apple-Land

"It was a spacious morning of windswept sunshine, with a wintry bite in the keen air," Richard Le Gallienne confides to us in "October Vagabonds." "Meadow-larks and song-sparrows kept up a faint warbling about us. . . Once or twice we caught sight of the dainty snipe in the meadows, and high over the woods a bird-hawk floated, as by some invisible anchorage, in the sky. It was an austere landscape, grave with elm and ash and pine. For a space, a field of buckwheat standing in ricks struck a smugged negroid note, but there was warmth in the apple orchards which clustered about the scattered houses, with piles of golden pumpkins and red apples under the trees. And is there any form of piled-up wealth, bins of specie at the bank, or mountains of precious stones, rubies and sapphires and carbuncles, as we picture them in the subterranean treasures of kings, that thrills the imagination with so dreamlike a sense of uncounted riches, untold gold, as such bullion of the earth; pyramids of apples lighting up dark orchards, great plums lying in heaps of careless purple, corridors hung with fabulous bunches of grapes, or billowy mounds of yellow grain—the treasures of Pomona and Vertumnus? Such treasures, in the markets of this world are worth only a modest so-much-a-bushel, yet I think I should actually feel myself richer with a barrel of apples than with a barrel of money.

"From a corn-growing country, we were evidently passing into a country whose beautiful business was apples. Orchard began more or less to line the road, and wagons with those same apple-barrels became a feature of the highway.

"Apples along the highway strewn,
And morning opening all her doors;
The cawing rook, the distant train,
The valley with its misty floors.

"Along the highroad all the day
The wagons filled with apples go.
The golden pumpkins and ripe corn,
And all the ruddy overflow.

"From Autumn's apron, as she goes
About her orchards and her fields,
And gathers into stack and barn
The treasure that the Summer yields.

"A singing heart, a laughing road,
With salutations all the way—
The gossip dog, the hidden bird,
The pig that grunts a gruff good-day.

"The apple-ladder in the trees,
A friendly voice amid the boughs,
The farmer driving home his team,
The ducks, the geese, the uddered cows;

"The silver babble of the creek,
The willow-whisper—the day's end,
With murmur of the village street,
A called good-night, an unseen friend."

Writing a Play

There are no rules for writing a play. It is easy indeed, to lay down negative recommendations—to instruct the beginner how not to do it. But most of these "don'ts" are rather obvious; and those which are not obvious are apt to be questionable. It is certain, for instance, that if you want your play to be acted, anywhere else than in China, you must not plan it in sixteen acts of an hour apiece; but where is the tyro who needs a text-book to tell him that? On the other hand, most theorists of to-day would make it an axiom that you must not let your characters narrate their circumstances, or expound their motives, in speeches addressed, either directly to the audience, or ostensibly to their solitary selves. . . There are no absolute rules, in fact, except such as are dictated by the plainest common sense. Aristotle himself did not so much dogmatize as analyze, classify, and generalize from the practices of the Attic dramatists. He said, "you had better" rather than "you must." It was Horace, in an age of deep dramatic decadence, who restated the pseudo-Aristotelian formulas of the Alexandrians as though they were unassailable dogmas of art.

One thing is certain, and must be emphasized from the outset; namely, that if any part of the dramatist's art can be taught, it is only a comparatively mechanical and formal part—the art of structure. One may learn how to tell a story in good dramatic form; how to develop and marshal it in such a way as best to seize and retain the interest of a theatrical audience. But no teaching or study can enable a man to choose or invent a good story, and much less to do that which alone lends dignity to dramatic story-telling—to observe and portray human character. This is the aim and end of all serious drama. . . Beethoven could not have composed the Ninth Symphony without a mastery of

The Story of Louvain

Louvain, Belgium, so much in the thoughts of the world in the latter part of 1914, when it endured many trials from invasion, has held a place of varying importance through a long period of history. Six centuries ago, when the city was the capital of the Duchy of Brabant, and the residence of the princes, most of its inhabitants were engaged in the cloth trade. This industry was so extensive that there were no fewer than two thousand manufacturers participating in it. The weavers became prominent and took part in rivalries with the nobles of the community for control of the government. When finally the nobles gained the ascendancy, the cloth manufacturers took up their industry and transplanted it in Holland and England, so that the victory of the nobles was decidedly of the Phryic kind, for Louvain diminished in importance from that period.

Reminiscence of these days of the fourteenth century are the walls of the city. These inclose a considerable body of land which is now used as arable ground. The ramparts surrounding the walls themselves have been converted into a promenade for the people of the city.

Louvain's university and the noted library, one of the most valuable in Belgium, were perhaps the principal institutions by which the city was known in recent times. The university, founded in 1426, was at one time regarded as the most famous in Europe, and its enrollment exceeded six thousand in 1606. In the latter part of the century that saw the birth of the Reformation, the university was one of the most powerful supporters of the Counter Reformation. Two centuries later, during the wars of the French Revolution, it was suppressed. In the invasion of 1914 the university and the library were completely destroyed.

Since the close of the war national efforts on the part of many nations and international cooperation on their part in the form of appointed commissions have taken up the work of restoring the university and library. Funds and books have been given and chairs for the study of various subjects in the university have been presented by a number of nations. The work of the university is now being carried on and it is reported that the attendance is nearly at its normal figure.

The Glory of the Oleanders
This bright morning we looked from the roof of our veranda, and our neighbor's oleander-trees were glowing like a great crimson cloud; and we said, "There! the oleanders have come back!" No Northern ideas can give the glory of these trees as they raise their heads in their native land, and seem to be covered with great crimson roses.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Signs of Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT history, whatever has truly been good has been real and whatever has been bad has been ephemeral illusion. In other words, that which has constructively expressed the divine Mind has endured, whereas that which has been even suppositionally destructive has been reduced in the end to the nothingness which it always was. Of course the really constructive expression of divine Principle has ever been spiritual idea, quite apart from the theory of matter. So it is idea that has continued. Spiritual idea has never been affected by either so-called human recognition or lack of recognition. All the while, the immortal idea of Life has remained immortal, continuously unfolding because of its infinite source. The spirituality of the true universe has remained the fact, in spite of human hypotheses.

It is not surprising, then, that in all ages there have been signs of progress, glimpses of the true idea. Today, through understanding of Christian Science, it is possible to see the more clearly what the better glimpses of the past have meant. Even though a man may not have himself known the full import of what he was reasoning out, the idea of which he got the slightest perception forever survives intact, through the time of ruin which comes to all sorts of mere human beliefs. Thorough comprehension of the immortal idea involves the experience of eternity as actually here and now. By knowing and practicing what the divine Mind knows, one finds what always has been true, and rejoices in every evidence of discernment of the truth that there ever has been.

Thus one sees the essential unity of the eternal age of spiritual unfoldment. Each glimpse of the true, spiritual idea is a glimpse of the Christ. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 333 of Science and Health, "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love." In both the Old Testament and the New Testament, the genuine signs and wonders, which the soothsayers and the sorcerers tried in vain to counterfeit, represented just so much discernment of the eternal manifestation of Principle. Before such irresistible manifestation of the one cause, any spurious sense of things has to vanish.

The "signs of the times" to which Christ Jesus called the attention of the Pharisees and the Sadducees are just as important now as then. In fact, the true signs which indicate the spiritual facts of Principle are eternally the same in essence, though continuously unfolding in boundless variety because of the infinity of the one creative power. Every bit of reasoning as to the nature of true Life that ever has been good is still redounding to the blessing of all. In the eighteenth century of English literature, for instance, a period which is sometimes called in literary histories the "Age of Reason," there was much appreciation of some of the eternal facts. In the light of Christian Science, some of the religious declarations of that time appear even more remarkable today. Indeed, today the student of Christian Science brings to bear his own unfolding understanding of Principle on both history and current experience, thus learning something of the basic oneness of real activity.

Notice what Dr. Johnson said in one of his essays in the "Idler" in 1759: "Every man is obliged by the Supreme Master of the universe to improve all the opportunities of good which are afforded him, and to keep in continual activity such abilities as are bestowed upon him." The student of Christian Science, reading this sentence, knows that the man who is "obliged" by Principle to make use of all opportunity is not a mortal but the immortal expression of the divine Mind. That is, the real man cannot do otherwise than act in accord with the everpresent opportunity to express infinite intelligence. The ability which is bestowed on this true man is not limited but unlimited. Because the divine cause invariably requires its effect to be in accord with it, the genuine, spiritual man is joyously keeping "in continual activity" his complete ability to manifest Principle.

Undoubtedly Dr. Johnson did not consciously mean all this by his reverent statement. In order to have intended the fullness of this meaning, he would have needed the revelation of Christian Science in just the way that Mrs. Eddy has given it to us for the present. The understanding of Christian Science, therefore, demonstrates the broadest possible significance of all that has ever constituted Christianity. The turning to the one Principle today, however, shows the essential unity of all that ever has been good. As Mrs. Eddy points out on page 271 of Science and Health, "Christ's Christianity is the chain of scientific being reappearing in all ages, maintaining its obvious correspondence with the Scriptures and uniting all periods in the design of God."

In other words, the understanding and practice of Christian Science in

the twentieth century reveals the fundamental order of whatever has been genuine unfoldment of Truth. Many of the signs of progress in the present are, in some respects, the same as what seemed signs of progress in the past. If there is a real return to the immutable truth, which Abraham, Moses, the prophets, and Christ Jesus knew and practiced, this is just as actual progress as any development that seems new. The only real novelty lies in the perpetual unfoldment of the one infinite Life which always has been the same in essence, in the nature of its existence, that could never be confined within mortal suppositions. The harmonious order of divine Life, understood in Christian Science, is unfailingly satisfying in its unity. So, on page 205 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy reiterates: "This order of Science is the chain of ages, which maintain their obvious correspondence, and unites all periods in the divine design."

This Cosy Hostellerie

"To a homeless man there is a momentary feeling of independence as he stretches himself before an inn-fire: the armchair is his throne, the poker is his sceptre, and the little parlor his undisputed empire." How little did the modest author [Irving] imagine, when he thus wrote, that the poker with which he stirred the fire in the parlor-grate of the Red Lion would become a sacred literary relic wherewith his partial countrymen are beguiled of extra fees, while the bard of Avon and the gentleman of Sunnyside mingle in the reverie of fond reminiscence.

"I went by an indirect route to Litchfield," writes Hawthorne, in his English sketches, "and put up at the Black Swan. Had I known where to find it, I would rather have established myself at the inn kept by Mr. Boniface. . . Gossip and gaiety, the poor man's arena and the 'breathing-time of day' of genius, thus give to the inn a kind of humane scope. Beethoven, wearied of his palace-home and courtly patronage and the 'stately houses open to him in town and country, often forsook all for solitude in obscure inns, escaping from all conventionalities to be alone with himself. . . A genial picture of one is thus drawn by a modern poet:—

"This cosy hostellerie a visit craves;
Here will I sit awhile, . . .
Strange is this little room in which I wait.

With its old table, rough with rustic names,
'Tis summer now; instead of blinking flames,
Sweet-smelling ferns are hanging o'er the grate. . ."

As a contrast to this, take Longfellow's "Wayside Inn," at Sudbury, Massachusetts:—
"As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old colonial day,
When men lived in a grander way,
With ample hospitality;
A kind of old Hobgoblin hall,
Now somewhat fallen to decay,
With weather-stains upon the wall,
And stair-ways worn, and crazy doors,
And creaking and uneven floors,
And chimneys huge and tiled and tall,
A region of repose it seems,
A place of slumber and of dreams,
Remote among the wooded hills!"

The facilities of modern travel and its vast increase, while they have modified the characteristic features of the inn, have given it new economical importance; and not long since, the American hotel-system was earnestly discussed in the English and French journals as a substitute for the European; the method by which all the wants of the traveler are supplied at an established price per diem. Instead of the details of expense and the grades of accommodation in vogue abroad. In Paris, London, some of the West India Islands, and elsewhere, the American hotel has, in a measure, succeeded. But it is in its historical and social aspect that we find the interest of the subject; as regards convenience, economy, and comfort, the question can perhaps only be met in an eclectic spirit, each country having its own merits and demerits as regards the provision for public entertainment of man and beast. The inns of Switzerland will bear the test of reminiscence better than those of any other part of the Continent: the solitary system of the English inn is objectionable; discomfort is proverbial in Havana hotels; the garden-tables and music in the German hostels are pleasant social features; and, with all their frugal resources, the farm-stations in Norway boast the charm of a candid and naive hospitality. . . Rose, writing to Hallam from Italy, hints the union of romantic and classical associations which some of the inns conserve and inspire; that of Civita Castellana, he remarks, "is on the classic route from Rome to Florence, and is a type of the large Italian inns such as one finds in romances: balconies, terraces, flowers of the south, large courts open for post-chaises—nothing is wanting."—"Inns," by Henry T. Tuckerman.

In Regard to Style

If a person admires a particular method of arranging words, that arrangement will occur naturally in his own diction, without malice aforethought. Some writers unconsciously fall into the mode of expression adopted by others. This illustrates a similarity of disposition, and is not imitation. As a style, when it is natural, comes rather from the heart than the head, men of similar tastes and feelings will be likely to fall into a similar form of expression.—Edwin P. Whipple.

A Green Caravansera

When I awoke again (Sunday, 29th September), many of the stars had disappeared; only the stronger companions of the night still burned visibly overhead; and away towards the east I saw a faint haze of light upon the horizon, such as had been the Milky Way when I was last awake. Day was at hand. I lit my lantern, and by its glow-worm light put on my boots and gaiters; then I broke up some bread for Modestine, filled my can at the water-tap, and lit my spirit-lamp to boil myself some chocolate. The blue darkness lay long in the glade where I had so sweetly slumbered; but soon there was a broad streak of orange melting into gold along the mountain-tops of Vivarais. A solemn glee possessed my mind at this gradual and lovely coming in of day. I heard the rattle with delight; I looked round me for something beautiful and unexpected; but the still black pine-trees, the hollow glade, the munching ass, remained unchanged in figure. Nothing had altered but the light, and that, indeed, shed over all a spirit of life and of breathing peace, and moved me to a strange exhilaration.

I drank my water-chocolate, which was hot if it was not rich, and strolled here and there, and up and down about the glade. While I was thus delaying, a gust of steady wind, as long as a heavy sigh, poured out of the quarter of the morning. . . The trees near at hand tossed their black plumes in its passage; and I could see the thin distant spires of pine along the edge of the hill rock slightly to and fro against the golden east. Ten minutes after, the sunlight spread at a gallop along the hillside, scattering shadows and sparkles, and the day had come completely.

I hastened to prepare my pack, and tackle the steep ascent that lay before me; but I had something on my mind. It was only a fancy; yet a fancy will sometimes be importunate. I had been most hospitably received and punctually served in my green caravansera. The room was airy, the water excellent, and the dawn had called me to a moment. I say nothing of the tapestries or the inimitable ceiling; nor yet of the view which I commanded from the windows; but I felt I was in some one's debt for all this liberal entertainment. And so it pleased me, in a half-laughing way, to leave pieces of money on the turf as I went along, until I had left enough for my night's lodging. I trust they did not fall to some rich and churlish drover.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Replacement

Good reasons must, of force, give place to better.—Shakespeare.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
One sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, still cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor will not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of reproduction of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . \$4.50
Three Months . . \$2.25 One Month . . 75c
Single copies 10c
Five cents at news stands.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 221-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
LONDON: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN: 420 Conally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 233 Grant Street, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICA: 4 Savings Bank Bldg., Cape Town.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 251 Geary St.
Los Angeles, 1107 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.
Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
THE HEALING POWER OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LA HERAULE DU CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1920

EDITORIALS

Egypt

WHEN Viscount Milner, heading a small commission of inquiry, landed in Egypt, at the latter end of last year, he found awaiting him a situation of extreme difficulty. Not only was the country seething with sullen, half suppressed revolt, but there was observable, on all hands, a determination, vigorously fostered by the extremists, not to listen to any proposal that might be made by the British Government. For weeks before the arrival of Lord Milner and his colleagues, extremist agitators had been moving up and down the country, urging the necessity of rendering the work of the promised commission futile. Threats were everywhere in the air. A nation-wide strike, a wholesale boycott of British goods, disturbances and acts of violence of all kinds, these and much else that was untoward were loudly proclaimed as the condition of things which would inevitably greet the commissioners on their arrival.

Well, the commission arrived, and if there was one thing more noticeable than another about that arrival, it was that it was entirely without incident. There were no strikes, no boycott of British goods, and no disturbances. With a quiet efficiency, which seemed to carry all before it, the commission at once got to work and, before many days, Lord Milner had not only brought about a condition of affairs which secured the commission against obstruction, but had carried the war into the enemy's camp. He was not content with anything so negative as a free field and no favor from the Egyptians. He was determined to secure their cooperation. This was not easy, but he accomplished his purpose. By an act of rare statesmanship he succeeded, at one stroke, in dissipating the impression sedulously spread abroad by the Nationalist agitators that the commission was nothing more than a great punitive inquiry. He placed the commission before the Egyptian people as a court of appeal for the Egyptians themselves. The commission had come, he declared in a public statement, with one object in view, namely, the reconciling of Egyptian aims and aspirations with the interests of Great Britain and the other nations. It desired to put an end to friction, and to bring about peace and contentment, not by imposing anything upon Egypt, but by fulfilling, as far as possible, the hopes of the Egyptian people. To this end, the commission welcomed information and expressions of opinion of all kinds, whether they came from individuals or from the representatives of any class, creed, or interest. All were invited to approach freely, and give their views.

The effect of this was immediate. Every week that passed saw the breaking down still farther of suspicion and distrust, and their replacement by confidence and a manifest desire to cooperate. In the end when the commission finally left Egypt, on its return to England, the situation in the Nile valley had improved past all recognition, whilst, everywhere, both in Egypt and in Great Britain, there was a very strong hope that a satisfactory solution of the Egyptian question might confidently be looked for, in the near future. This expectation was not disappointed. True, when the announcement was made, last August, that the British Government had decided to recognize the independence of Egypt, on the most liberal terms, there were many who were taken utterly by surprise; yet, the more the matter was considered, the more plainly did it appear that such a recognition was the inevitable outcome of just that grasp and vision which differentiate greatness in statesmanship from mediocrity.

So far, of course, this decision on the part of the British Government is only in the nature of a proposal. From the very first, in his dealings with Egypt, Lord Milner has, as has been seen, followed the course of securing the cooperation, to the widest extent possible, of the Egyptian people, and so the step which is now being taken, that of ascertaining the wishes of the Egyptians themselves on the proposed plan, was the next inevitable step. To do this in a country like Egypt is no easy matter. The great mass of the people, the fellahen, are still largely inarticulate, but every assistance is to be given by the Egyptian Government to the delegation, headed by Zaghlul Pasha, to which has been entrusted the task of organizing something in the nature of a referendum.

That the final decision will be entirely in favor of acceptance there is no reason to doubt. Nevertheless, it is no small tribute to Lord Milner's statesmanship that already there is, apparently, a strong disposition amongst the Egyptians not to do anything in a hurry. As a recent dispatch from Alexandria put it, though the proposals are very far-reaching in their scope, no very drastic changes in administration are likely to be experienced at once. The fact is that the real leaders in Egypt have little confidence in the administrative ability of Egyptians holding subordinate posts, and there can be little doubt that the policy will be to retain the experienced help of the members of the Egyptian civil service until the capacity of the native Egyptians to fill the various offices is placed beyond all question. The opportunities, therefore, for an ever fuller cooperation between the British official and the Egyptian official, under the proposed settlement, are unlimited. This is another great point in its favor. Hitherto, the absence of any serious attempt to enlist the real cooperation of the Egyptian has been one of the cardinal defects of the Egyptian civil service. All necessary courtesy and even cordiality, where business was concerned, has, of course, obtained, but, through all the thirty-seven years of the British occupation of Egypt, the two worlds, those of the British and the Egyptian official, have been kept rigidly apart. There is no reason why an attempt should not be made, even now, to break down the barriers between them. Indeed, there is every reason why such an attempt should be made. The Egyptian has, today, an inducement to learn such

as he never had before; whilst the Egyptian civil service, always at heart curiously devoted to the welfare of the country, has only to be persuaded of the direction in which this welfare lies to pursue it with unfeigned earnestness.

Senator Capper Taking Aim

THE acceptable service rendered by Arthur Capper as Governor of the State of Kansas was no doubt accepted, at least by the farmers of that great agricultural Commonwealth, at the time he was sent to Washington as a Senator, as a pledge that he would continue as their champion. Certainly he has done nothing thus far to disappoint them. Himself a student of farm economics, particularly in relation to the people and industries of the middle west, and with added equipment gained as a public official and legislator, he has always been quick to discover and apply needed measures of relief, often where others might have found difficulty in deciding as to the exact nature of the trouble to be dealt with. It may be too early to assert that, in his announced attempt to eliminate fictitious speculation in wheat, the Kansas Senator has hit upon exactly the right method to be followed, but it is not too early to say, with a fair degree of definiteness, that he is evidently going to make a determined effort, at the next session of Congress, to obtain favorable action on a measure, now being prepared, which will put an end to what he declares the worst form of legalized gambling ever countenanced in a free country.

Senator Capper starts upon his campaign against board of trade speculation in wheat and other grains by stating a self-evident proposition. It is that fictitious deals, which really have nothing to do with legitimate sales and deliveries of the commodities dealt in, damage the producers of wheat and other grains, without benefiting the consumers. He reasonably insists that the farmer should have a moral guarantee that the market for his grains will be fairly stabilized. That may be taken to mean, no doubt, that the farmer's market should be controlled, as other markets are presumed to be controlled, by the so-called law of supply and demand. Of course, Senator Capper has no difficulty whatever in establishing the fact that the market for wheat, for instance, cannot be even measurably stabilized so long as fictitious speculation in wheat is permitted. The Government of the United States realized this fully during the war emergency, when it desired, for the purpose of inducing a maximum production of breadstuffs, to guarantee to the farmer a fixed price for wheat, and consequently prohibited board of trade speculation in grains for the time being. Senator Capper insists that the economic emergency is less only in a measure than during the time of the war, and that the world needs all the bread that can be produced now, as it needed it then. Maximum production cannot, it is declared, be maintained if the farmer is to be compelled to take his chances, with high costs of labor and fertilizers, and the increased cost of machinery and transportation, of selling his products at an actual loss, or at a minimum profit, because of market fluctuations caused by fictitious speculation.

The public, so-called, the great mass of consumers who buy bread as they buy clothing, shoes, and other commodities, may quite reasonably suppose that, if the farmer is compelled to accept less for his wheat, the prices of flour and bread will eventually reflect the lowered costs. The consumers are, perhaps, able to point to similar reflected declines in the prices of other commodities, but it is insisted that the same economic law does not prevail in respect to wheat and bread. The reason is simple and plain. It is that the price offered by buyers of wheat in the states where the grain is produced and actually delivered is the fictitious price established and reflected in the wheat pit of the boards of trade, and that in the seasons of the year when the bulk of the wheat crop is offered for sale the price is kept down to the lowest point to which it can be forced by shrewd manipulation, or by the uncertainties incidental to fluctuation. Senator Capper points out that this wheat, bought at the lowest possible price, does not find its way into mills or into ocean transports, but that it is held and sold, finally, in the markets of the world, at a price established, in fact, by the law of supply and demand. Thus it is that the consumer, who sometimes sees lower prices for wool reflected in the reduced price of clothing, or a lower price for raw sugar in Cuba reflected in a lower price for refined sugar at the corner grocery, seldom sees the price of bread governed sympathetically by the actual price which the farmer receives for his wheat.

The Kansas Senator declares that wheat speculation on the Chicago Board of Trade has cost the wheat producers of the United States \$909,000,000 in the last two months, of which the loss to the farmers of his State approximates \$140,000,000. He says this loss has been reflected in a gain to the consumer of barely one ounce of bread in the loaf at the old price. The present grain crop of the country has been sold, or oversold, five or six times by the speculators, with actual deliveries, as a result of their transactions, of about 1 per cent of the grain dealt in. His solicitude is not for those who, by speculation, lose fortunes in the wheat pit. He apparently makes no pretence of waging a moral or ethical crusade. But he is solicitous for those who are compelled to suffer because of the gamblers' greed and manipulations. He sees a great vital industry throttled and at the mercy of irresponsible and designing speculators, the products of a year of toil and the legitimate returns from invested capital unprotected from a destroying and wanton enemy. This industry he seeks to protect, not against the legitimate consumer, who, presumptively, stands ready to share common benefits with the farmer, but against those whose hope of gain lies in the misfortunes and the defenselessness of others.

Italy and the British Coal Strike

NOWHERE, it is safe to assume, is the progress of the coal strike in Great Britain being followed with more closeness and concern than in Italy. The question of an adequate coal supply, so generally urgent at the present time, is specially urgent in Italy; for Italy, having no coal fields of her own, is entirely dependent upon the outside

world for her supplies. Most of these supplies, today, as in the past, come from Great Britain, and the coal situation being what it has been for so long, Italy, for months and even years past, has been very seriously undersupplied. She has, therefore, been able to lay in only the smallest reserves, and, with her great industries existing uncertainly from hand to mouth as regards coal, the cutting off of her main supply, already the result of the strike in Great Britain, has precipitated a situation regarded on all hands as very serious indeed. As a well-known Italian authority pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in London, the other day, unless the situation changes rapidly for the better, the exhaustion of the present small supplies must be followed by a wholesale shutting down of industry, some time in November.

It is true that the Italian authorities, recognizing, apparently, the inadvisability of being absolutely dependent on one source of supply, have been endeavoring for some time past, to increase the importation of coal from America, Australia, and even China, but the cost is excessive. In any event, the prevailing high price of coal in Italy has been one of the chief causes of high prices generally throughout the country, and so is responsible for much of the unrest which is to be found on all hands. Previous to the outbreak of the strike in Great Britain, the cost of coal in Italy was more than three times as great as it was in the United Kingdom or the United States, and there is hardly any article of manufacture the price of which is not directly affected by the price of coal.

Now, Italy, under the terms of the reparation agreement, is, of course, entitled to coal from Germany, to the amount of 100,000 tons a month; but experience has shown that this source of supply is certainly not to be depended upon. France has already found this out, and France, with her control of the Saar Valley areas, is in a much stronger position where Germany is concerned than is Italy. The whole question, indeed, is of such vital moment to Italy as to take it out of the region of domestic concern and make it an international question. Any prolonged cutting off of her coal supply must, as has been seen, bring the industrial activities of Italy to a standstill, and no one, who appreciates the present condition of affairs in the peninsula, can view such a prospect without misgivings. In these circumstances the latest news from London, to the effect that the most earnest efforts are being made on both sides to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, at the earliest possible moment, is specially welcome. It may well be urged that, just as soon as exportation can be resumed by Great Britain, one of her first concerns should be to supply the needs of Italy.

Nine Years' Ago in China

JUST about nine years ago, the world was hearing news from the Far East which, at first, sounded simply fantastic, the news of a revolution in China. It was not, of course, the fact of a revolution being in progress which was fantastic. Tales of risings, somewhere in the great length or the great breadth of the great empire, had been finding their place in the world's press for many decades before. What was fantastic about the news from China, nine years ago, was that the very latest revolt showed the most unmistakable signs of being successful. Event followed event with startling rapidity. Within a few weeks of the famous bomb explosion, at Hankow, on October 9, 1911, which prematurely precipitated the revolt, all central and southern China was ablaze. The victorious rebels swept everything before them. Hankow, Wuchang, Hanyang, and other great cities quickly submitted, and, before a fortnight had passed, news began to come through from Peking to the effect that the Manchus were prepared for the worst, and that many of them were ready to leave Peking at the shortest possible notice.

Then out of the thick of the turmoil there began steadily to emerge two men, afterward destined to play a tremendous part in the history of the new order, although, nine years ago, there was little thought of their ever working together for China or for anything else. These two men were the young Canton doctor and veteran leader of revolt, Sun Yat-sen, and that exiled Minister and "strong man," the founder of the modern Chinese Army, Yuan Shih-kai. As for Sun Yat-sen, those interested in China, and a very much larger public even than that, had been hearing of him fitfully for many years, hearing of him as an untiring revolutionary, a man of surpassing patience and resource, whom nothing, apparently, could daunt or dishearten. It had heard of his strange imprisonment in the Chinese Legation in London, and read, with eager interest, the dramatic story of his release. And, all through the summer of 1911, it had been hearing the mutterings of revolt coming out of the Yangtze valley and the great unknown of central China, and more than suspecting that behind it all was the "little wiry man" who, now as a beggar, now as a student, now as a Japanese merchant, or what not, had traveled up and down and back and forth in China, for so many years, preaching and organizing revolt. Nine years ago, therefore, the world learned with no surprise that Sun Yat-sen was the leader of the whole revolutionary movement in China. As has been said, the march of events was bewilderingly rapid. In October, the newspapers spoke of rebels; in November, of revolutionaries; in December, of the "New China," with Sun Yat-sen as the first provisional President.

But, long before this consummation was reached, the world had been hearing much and speculating more about Yuan Shih-kai. For Yuan certainly, for weeks after the storm broke, kept the world generally and China in particular in a state of suspense. A "strong man," as has been said, in many ways a brilliant man, above all a clever man, it was known that he was really no friend of the Manchus. Indeed, the outbreak of the rebellion found him a "voluntary exile," in disgrace at court. The thoroughly scared government at Peking, however, at once recalled him, offered him a virtual military dictatorship, with the viceroyalty of the three great provinces of Hupoh, Hunan, and Kwantung, and plainly looked to him to save the dynasty; for matters were as bad as that. A few days of suspense, and then came the announcement

that Yuan had accepted. The full story of what followed has not yet been adequately told. When it is, there can be no doubt that Yuan Shih-kai will stand out as one of the most remarkable diplomatic craftsmen that even China has ever produced. The friend of the dynasty, the friend of the Manchus, gradually forced, by press of circumstances, first, to relieve Manchu princes of a vast proportion of their ill-gotten wealth, and then to advise their retirement from Peking; so did Yuan Shih-kai seek to present himself and his actions. His next move was to step quietly into the position of President of the Republic, after Sun Yat-sen had voluntarily resigned in his favor. It is certainly a remarkable story, it was all unfolded within a few short months, nine years ago.

Editorial Notes

THE liquor interests in the United States are certainly fallen on sorry times. The latest blow comes from Argentina. For Argentina has just concluded a commercial travelers' treaty with the United States in which there is inserted a clause prohibiting traveling salesmen from representing liquor houses. The significance of this clause, not only from the liquor dealers' point of view, but from the world point of view, is greatly enhanced by the fact that the request for its insertion came from Argentina and not from the United States.

THERE seems to be a unanimity of public opinion, other than German, that a Polish corridor to Danzig secures freedom not only for Poland but also for Lithuania and Tzecho-Slovakia. But it appears that, as far as the Poles are concerned, the matter will not be allowed to rest there. They have already begun their propaganda work for the conversion of Gdansk, as they call Danzig, into an integral part of Poland. They want the city, and they declare the city wants them. A patriotic Pole will tell you that the Germans do not need the place, and the port-less Poles do. It would enable them to hold free communication with their western allies and prevent Poland's economic dependence on Germany, which, as a powerful nation, might soon dominate the whole trade of Poland. Gdansk, he will urge, has been much longer in Polish than in German possession. What is certain, however, is that if the Poles ever become the possessors of Danzig, a Polish navy on the Baltic is inevitable, and must sooner or later put an end to the dream of a German closed sea.

A PRESS agency reports from London: "A violent explosion and firing were heard in various parts of Dublin early today, says a dispatch. One report was that the government armory had been raided and that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been captured." A later message by the same agency, correcting this, runs: "Backfiring of motor engines early today, according to an official explanation, caused reports that the government armory had been raided." Evidently the use of ordinary care and common sense on the part of the correspondent would have prevented the first sensational message being sent. If press correspondents in Ireland generally showed a little more responsibility and kept themselves in a less excitable frame of mind, the common tendency to exaggerate reports from that disturbed territory might easily be avoided.

THE avocado growers of Southern California believe they have an article of food which should have a wider distribution and a larger consumption than it has at the present time. And to prove the adaptability of the fruit they served a dinner of many courses at each of which the avocado appeared in some new and welcome form. Incidentally the outside world was told, through the usual channels of publicity, that the avocado was capable of being used in many different ways. Altogether, a great deal was told about the product, but the average reader was probably quite at a loss when he tried to form a mental picture of an avocado. Was it of the nature of a cabbage or of a peanut? He could not answer. The dictionary, however, says that the avocado is the fruit of the American lauraceous tree, the Persea persea, of the size and shape of a large pear, and is ordinarily used "as a salad with vinegar."

THE school situation in various parts of the United States has served to emphasize the need of breaking away from the traditions of the past in the matter of providing for the welfare and pleasure of the public school teacher outside of the school room. In most of the rural districts it has been thought sufficient if the teacher has been taken into one of the "leading families" and allowed to enter whatever social routine obtained in that particular household. Now rural communities are awakening to a realization that, if they wish to get and keep good teachers, they must offer them some advantages beyond "board and room" in the home of one of the "leading families."

THE Chicago mail carrier who admits that he consigned several thousand second-class packages, containing campaign speeches, to the furnace of a public school building seeks to excuse his action upon the ground that the speeches are never read, anyway. Mail carriers being listed in the civil service, this member of the Chicago staff may insist that, although the speeches seem to have been those delivered by a Democratic congressman, his action was nonpartisan, and without prejudice. He concedes that they were, in fact, second-class matter, but it is not probable that he would claim that the service rendered was actually a civil service.

WHERE a man, minus experience, attempts to do his own carpenter work or painting, he may use up enough material to offset whatever he saves in the matter of expense for labor involved, but as a lesson the experience is valuable, because it teaches the man to plan more intelligently for a second attempt. And, better still, it shows him that he can actually do himself that for which he has so long thought himself dependent upon others. The average man, if left to his own resources, soon discovers that he has possibilities which only require the stimulus of necessity to bring them forth.